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DRAFT FINAL
TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM NO. 1

WORK PLAN ADDENDUM
PHASE I RFI/RI

FIELD SAMPLING PLAN
ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES
VOLUME I - TANKS

Part A - Outside Tanks

Rocky Flats Plant

(Operable Unit No. 9)

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Prepared for:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY
Rocky Flats Plant
Golden, Colorado

December 1993

Approved By:

Director	/ / *(Date)*
Project Manager	/ / *(Date)*
Quality Assurance Program Manager	/ / *(Date)*

TITLE:
Operable Unit 9
Technical Memorandum No.1
Volume I, Part A

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCl_4	Carbon Tetrachloride
CDH	State of Colorado Department of Health
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CHWA	Colorado Hazardous Waste Act
D&D	Decontamination and Decommissioning
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EMD	Environmental Management Department
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FO	Field Operations
GPS	Global Positioning System
GT	Geotechnical
HPGe	High Purity Germanium
HRR	Historical Release Report
IA	Industrial Area
IHSS	Individual Hazardous Substance Site
NaI	Sodium Iodide
OPs	Operating Procedures
OPWL	Original Process Waste Lines
OU	Operable Unit
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RF	Rocky Flats
RFI/RI	RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation
RFP	Rocky Flats Plant
SW	Surface Waste
Ta	Tantalum
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCL	Target Compound List
TOC	Total Organic Carbon

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Director	/ / *(Date)*
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Technical Memorandum No.1
Volume I, Part A

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document is submitted in partial fulfillment of the Phase I Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation/Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Remedial Investigation (RFI/RI) Work Plan requirements and presents the first part (Volume I, Part A) of the Field Sampling Plan for Operable Unit (OU) 9. Volume I, Part A presents the Field Sampling Plan for tanks located in areas outside of the large buildings; Volume I, Part B of Technical Memorandum No. 1 will present the Field Sampling Plan for tanks located inside large buildings; and Volume II of Technical Memorandum No. 1 will present the sampling plan for pipelines. Part B of Volume I and Volume II will be submitted at a later date as an addendum to Technical Memorandum No. 1.

This work is part of a comprehensive, multi-staged program of site characterization, RIs, feasibility studies, and remedial/corrective actions currently in progress at the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Rocky Flats Plant (RFP). These activities are pursuant to an Inter-Agency Agreement (IAG) among DOE, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the State of Colorado Department of Health (CDH), dated January 22, 1991 (DOE, 1991). The IAG program developed by DOE, EPA, and CDH, addresses RCRA and CERCLA, and Colorado Hazardous Waste Act (CHWA) issues. Further information on the investigation at OU9 is found in the *Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan OU9* (DOE, 1992a).

1.1 BACKGROUND

OU9 is the Original Process Waste Lines (OPWL). The OPWL comprises 39 tank locations (included are an assortment of above-, on-, and below-grade tanks; floor sumps; valve vaults; secondary containment structures; and process waste pits) and approximately 35,000 feet of pipeline. In addition, ten tank designations have duplicate IHSS numbers. Tank and duplicate IHSS numbers are listed and described in Table 1-1. Tank, pipeline, and duplicate IHSS locations are shown in Figure 1-1.

The general function of the OPWL was to transfer and store process waste from facilities that generated the wastes to the process waste treatment facility that was housed in Building 774. The OPWL transported (or stored in OPWL tanks) various aqueous process wastes containing low-level radioactive materials, nitrates, caustics, and acids. Small quantities of other liquids were also handled in the system, including pickling liquor from foundry operations, medical decontamination fluids, miscellaneous laboratory wastes, and laundry effluent. Certain process waste streams also contained metals, volatile organic compounds, oil and grease, and cleaning compounds (DOE, 1992a).

1.2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Sampling activities for OU9 will be addressed in two separate parts: Volume I - Tanks, and Volume II - Pipelines. Volume I, the tank investigations, will be addressed first because they pose a greater risk from a potentially larger volume of contaminants. Volume I has been divided into two areas: Part A addresses tanks located outside of the buildings, and Part B will address tanks located inside of the buildings. The subject of this Technical Memorandum is Volume I, Part A - Outside Tanks. Part B (Inside Tanks) and Volume II (Pipelines) are planned to be submitted at a later date.

TABLE 1-1
TANK DESCRIPTIONS
OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

TANK NUMBER	IHSS	BUILDING NO.(1)	NUMBER OF TANKS	CONSTRUCTION TYPE(2)	VOLUME (gal)	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL(3)	TANK STATUS(4)	YEAR INSTALLED
T-1	NA	122	1	UG	800	SS	Removed (Jan 1984)	1955
T-2	122	441	1	UG	3,000	Conc	Abandoned (June 1982)	1952
T-3	122	441 (429)	2	1 - UG, 1 - AG1	UG-3,000, AG-3,200	UG-Conc, AG-Stl	Abandoned (June 1982)	1952
T-4	NA	447	3	FS	60 ea	Conc	Active(a)	1962
T-5	NA	444	2	AG1	4,000 ea	Stl	Active(b)	1952
T-6	NA	444	2	FS	500 & 300	Conc	Active(a)	1952
T-7	159	559 (528)	2	AG2	2,000 ea	Stl	Active(c)	1969
T-8	126	771 (728)	2	UG	25,000 ea	Conc	Plenum deluge(d)	1952
T-9	132	776 (730)	2	UG	22,500 ea	Conc	Plenum deluge(d)	1955
T-10	132	776 (730)	2	UG	4,500 ea	Conc	Abandoned (Dec 1982)	1955
T-11	NA	707 (731)	2	UG	2,000 ea	Conc	Active(e)	1959
T-12	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Invalid tank location	N/A
T-13	215	774	1	SU	600	Conc	Abandoned (1972)	1952
T-14	124	774	1	UG	30,000	Conc	Abandoned (1989)	1952
T-15	146	774	2	UG	7,500 ea	Conc	Removed (1972)	1969
T-16	124,125	774	2	UG	14,000 ea	Conc	Abandoned (1989)	1952
T-17	146	774	4	UG	2-3,750; 2-7,500	Conc	Removed (1972)	1969
T-18	NA	778	1	SU	Unknown	Conc	Abandoned (1982?)	Unk.
T-19	NA	779	2	SU	1,000 ea	Conc	Plenum deluge(d)	1964
T-20	NA	779	2	SU	8,000 ea	Conc	Abandoned (Dec 1982)	1964
T-21	NA	886 (828)	1	FS	250	Conc	Abandoned (1978)	1963
T-22	NA	886 (828)	2	AG2	250 ea	SS	Abandoned (1978)	1963
T-23	NA	865	1	SU	6,000	Conc	Abandoned (May 1982)	1979
T-24	NA	881 (887)	7	AG2	2,700 ea	Stl	Active(b)	1952
T-25	NA	883	2	AG1	750 ea	Stl	Active(b)	1952
T-26	NA	883	3	AG1	750 ea	Stl	Active(b)	1965
T-27	NA	881	1	AG1	500	Stl	Removed (July 1989)	Unk.
T-28	NA	889	2	FS	1,000	Conc	Active(a)	1965

TABLE 1-1
TANK DESCRIPTIONS
OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

TANK NUMBER	IHSS	BUILDING NO.(1)	NUMBER OF TANKS	CONSTRUCTION TYPE(2)	VOLUME (gal)	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL(3)	TANK STATUS(4)	YEAR INSTALLED
T-29	NA	774	1	OG	200,000	Stl	Abandoned (1985)	1952
T-30	NA	707 (731)	1	SU	23,111	Conc	Active(e)	1959
T-31	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Invalid tank location	N/A
T-32	NA	881 (887)	1	SU	131,160	Conc	Active(e)	1952
T-33	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Invalid tank location	N/A
T-34	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Invalid tank location	N/A
T-35	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Invalid tank location	N/A
T-36	NA	771C	1	SU	500	Stl	Abandoned (1984)	1965
T-37	NA	771C	1	SU	500	Conc	Abandoned (1984?)	Unk.
T-38	NA	779	1	AG2	1,000	Stl	Active(c)	Unk.
T-39	NA	881	4	AG1	250 ea	Stl	Removed (1975)	1952

Notes:

(1) Building numbers in parentheses are process waste pits adjacent to production buildings.

(2) Tank Types:

FS	Floor Sump (used for spill control)
SU	Sump (open-top or covered)
UG	Underground (sealed, permanently closed top)
AG1	Above-Grade
AG2	Above-Grade in sump
OG	On-Grade

(3) Tank Materials:

SS	Stainless Steel
Stl	Steel
Conc	Concrete

(4) Active Tank Categories (as marked):

a	Incidental spill control; not RCRA-permitted
b	RCRA-Interim status process waste tank
c	90-day transuranic waste tank
d	Converted to the RFP plenum fire deluge system as a firewater catch tank
e	Secondary containment for RCRA-permitted waste tank

N/A = Not Applicable
NO = Number
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFP = Rocky Flats Plant

THIS TARGET SHEET REPRESENTS AN OVER-SIZED MAP / PLATE FOR THIS DOCUMENT: RFP/ER-TM1-93-OU9.2

"Draft Final Technical Memorandum No. 1: Work Plan Addendum, Phase I RFI/RI"

December 1993

Figure 1-1:

Original Process Waste Lines Map

Map ID: None Provided

November 24, 1993

U.S. DEPARTEMENT OF ENERGY
ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE

GOLDEN, COLORADO

3.2.1 Tank T-1

Tank T-1 is an 800-gallon, stainless-steel underground tank that was removed in January 1984. The tank was located in the 100 Area, outside of Building 122 (the Medical Facility). It held waste streams from Building 122. The former tank area has been identified as a known release location. The primary waste streams were trace radionuclides and decontamination water (that included waste such as bleach, soap, blood, and hydrogen peroxide).

As part of the Stage 1 activities an HPGe radiological survey will be conducted on 25-foot grids using the tripod-mounted procedure. If the results of the HPGe survey show anomalies, then a NaI survey will be conducted using 4-foot grids.

One soil borehole will be drilled as closely as possible to the center of the original tank location. Two soil samples from the borehole will be collected at the following locations: 1 to 3 feet below the location of the base of the former tank (estimated at 11 to 15 feet below ground surface), and directly above the water table (estimated at 2 feet below ground surface). The ground surface sample will not be collected since this consists of uncontaminated fill dirt. Sample locations are presented in Figure 3-1.

If groundwater is encountered in the borehole, a HydroPunch® or equivalent will be used to collect groundwater samples. Soil and groundwater samples will be analyzed for alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma. If the samples test positive for these constituents, further radiological analyses will include uranium 233, 234, 235, and 238; americium 241; and plutonium 239 and 240. Groundwater will also be analyzed for water quality parameters, such as pH, specific conductivity, nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, and total organic carbon (TOC).

The outside tanks in the OPWL are generally tanks in open areas of the Industrial Area (IA) at RFP and are either outside or are within small buildings that only enclose the tank. There are 19 outside tank locations. The tank numbers and descriptions for outside tanks are listed in Table 1-2.

The tank investigations comprise two stages. Stage 1 is designed to locate areas of contamination within the OU9 vadose zone soils and to assess the nature of contamination at these locations. Technical Memorandum No. 1 is for Stage 1 sampling activities that consist of the following:

- visual inspections of tanks;
- residue and wipe samples;
- surface soil samples;
- soil boreholes and soil samples;
- water samples from valve vaults;
- groundwater samples from soil boreholes; and
- radiological measurements.

As part of Stage 1 activities, soil and groundwater samples will be collected from boreholes located as closely as possible to the tanks to verify if leaks have occurred. Residue or wipe samples will be collected from inactive tanks that have not been decontaminated (i.e., cleaned and painted). These samples will be used to evaluate the tanks' historical contents and will help determine potential closure activities such as removal, decontamination, filling with inert material and capping, or future decontamination and decommissioning (D&D). The rationale for placement of sample locations is described in Section 3.1, Rationale.

The Stage 2 investigation will determine the horizontal and vertical extent of contamination in vadose zone soils around OPWL tank locations identified as contaminated during Stage 1 activities. Stage 2 sampling activities will be based on Stage 1 sampling results and will

TABLE 1-2

OUTSIDE TANK/INDIVIDUAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SITE NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTIONS

OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

TANK NUMBER	OTHER IHSS NOS.	EG&G TANK NUMBER	BUILDING NO.	NUMBER OF TANKS	CONSTRUCTION TYPE	VOLUME	CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL	WASTE STREAM	TANK STATUS	DATE	AIR EMISSION INVENTORY NO.	RCRA ID NUMBER
T-1	NA	UNKNOWN	122	1	UG	800	STAINLESS	BLDG 122 WASTE	REMOVED	JAN 1964	-	-
T-2	122	UNKNOWN	441	1	UG	3,000	CONCRETE	BLDG 122, 123, 441 WASTE	PART REMOVED	1966	-	-
T-3	122	T-123	441	1	AG	3,200	STEEL	BLDG 122, 123, 441 WASTE	ABANDONED	JUNE 1982	#00076	-
				1	UG	3,000	CONCRETE	BLDG 122, 123, 441 WASTE	ABANDONED	JUNE 1982	#00077	-
T-7	159	T1-522, T2-523	559(528)	2	AG in sump	2,000	STEEL	BLDG 559 WASTE	90 DAY*		-	?
T-8	126	T8 EAST, T8 WEST	771(728)	2	UG	25,000	CONCRETE	771 WASTE AND 771 PLENUM DELUGE	CONVERTED TO PLENUM DELUGE	MAY 1984	T1-#00292, T2-#00293	- -
T-9	132	730 TANKS	776(730)	2	UG	22,500	CONCRETE	LAUNDRY WATER FROM BLDG 776	CONVERTED TO PLENUM DELUGE	OCT 1984		-
T-10	132	730 TANKS	776(730)	2	UG	4,500	CONCRETE	LAUNDRY WATER FROM BLDG 776	ABANDONED	DEC 1982		-
T-11	NA	EAST & WEST PROCESS WASTE TANKS	707(731)	2	UG	2,000	CONCRETE	BLDG 707	ACTIVE, INCIDENTAL SPILL CONTROL		-	CONTAMINANT REF #2011
T-30	NA	731 STRUCTURE	731	1	SUMP	23,111	CONCRETE	BLDG 707	ACTIVE, INCIDENTAL SPILL CONTROL		-	CONTAMINANT REF #2011
T-14	124	T-66	774	1	UG	30,000	CONCRETE	BLDG 774 HIGH-NITRATE WASTE	ABANDONED	NOV 1969	#184, NDT-1167	#55.16
T-16	124, 125	T-66, T-67	774	2	UG	14,000	CONCRETE	BLDG 774 HIGH-NITRATE WASTE	ABANDONED	NOV 1969	NDT-T66-1165, NDT-T67-1166	T66-#55.14, T67-#55.15
T-15	146	T-34E, T34W	774	2	UG	7,500	CONCRETE	BLDG 774 TREATED AQUEOUS WASTE	REMOVED	1972	-	-
T-17	146	T-30, T-33	774	2	UG	3,750	CONCRETE	BLDG 774 TREATED AQUEOUS WASTE	REMOVED	1972	-	-
		T-31, T-32		2	UG	7,500	CONCRETE	BLDG 774 TREATED AQUEOUS WASTE	REMOVED	1972	-	-
T-21	164.2	BLDG 881 FLOOR SUMP	886(826)	1	FS	250	CONCRETE	INCIDENTAL OVERFLOW FROM T-22	ABANDONED	1978	?	-
T-22	164.2	TANKS 440, 449	886(826)	2	AG	250	STAINLESS	T440-BLDG 886 Room 101 & 103 WASTE T449-FISSILE URANIUM WASTE	ABANDONED	1978	#00039, #000294	- -
T-27		PORTABLE LIQUID DUMPSTER	886	1	AG	500	STEEL	FROM T-22, BLDG 886	REMOVED	JULY 1989	-	-
T-24		T-183, 184, 185, 802A, 802B, 802C, 802D	881(887)	7	AG	2,700	STEEL	BLDG 881 WASTE	ACTIVE/RCRA		-	#40.20-40.26
T-32		BLDG 881 PROCESS WASTE PIT	881(887)	1	SUMP	131,160	CONCRETE	BLDG 881 WASTE	ACTIVE/INCIDENTAL SPILL CONTROL		-	SCR #2014
T-29	137	T-207	SOUTH 774	1	ON-GRADE	200,000	STEEL	UNTREATED 774 WASTE	ABANDONED	1965	#00196, NDT-1184	#40

NOTES:

AG = aboveground
Bldg. = Building
gal = gallons
ID = Identification
NOS = Numbers
RCRA = Resources Conservation and Recovery Act
UG = underground
FS = Floor Sump
* = currently being inactivated

be addressed in a future technical memorandum that will describe the recommended additional sampling in detail.

Depending on the Stage 1 sample results, Stage 2 investigations may consist of the following types of sampling activities:

- soil boreholes and soil samples;
- soil samples for physical analyses;
- groundwater monitoring well installation;
- asphalt and concrete samples;
- soil-gas surveys; and
- surface soil sampling.

Stage 2 investigations will be the subject of a future technical memorandum.

Approved By:

	Director	/ / *(Date)*
	Project Manager	/ / *(Date)*
TITLE: Operable Unit 9 Technical Memorandum No.1 Volume I, Part A	*Quality Assurance Program Manager*	/ / *(Date)*

2.0 PRELIMINARY FIELD ACTIVITIES

Preliminary field activities for the Stage 1 investigation of outside tanks include a limited data compilation, site walks, and utility clearances. Of these, the data compilation and site walks have been completed. The utility clearances are proposed to be completed before any sampling is performed. Each activity is discussed below.

2.1 DATA COMPILATION

Data compilation consisted of reviewing available information on OU9 OPWL. The data compilation task included a review of available engineering drawings, photo logbooks of Tank T-7 and the concrete pad at Tank T-27, the Historical Release Report (HRR) (DOE, 1992b), the RCRA Post-Closure Care Permit Application (DOE, 1988), OU9 Work Plan, and limited interviews with personnel involved with RFP process operations who were available at the time of site walks.

Since data for most tanks are complete, no other records for tanks were reviewed to supplement this Technical Memorandum. The records review will be used primarily to gather additional information for OPWL pipelines. If additional pertinent information on tanks is obtained during records review for pipelines, the new information will be incorporated into the tank investigation during Stage 2 activities.

2.2 SITE WALKS

Site walks for the outside tanks were conducted between July 29,1993 and August 13, 1993. The site walks identified:

- locations of structural features such as overhead or underground piping, visual utilities, valves vaults, manways to tanks, etc.;

- areas where construction activities may have disturbed OPWL components or IHSS specific features; and

- logistical problems associated with field sampling activities such as security requirements, heavy equipment access restrictions, interference with RFP operations, health and safety concerns, or other difficulties in accessing areas for sampling.

Information from the site walks was used to locate sample points where impact to Plant activities would be minimized and visible utilities would not pose an access problem. Specific care was given to identifying sample locations that were accessible by a truck-mounted drill rig.

During site walks, several precautions for field activities were noted. These were confirmed with engineering drawings for the tank areas and are described below.

Tank T-3. The engineering drawings show that the above-grade T-3 tank lies directly over the below-grade T-3 tank. The underlying tank extends past T-3 on its western side. Precautions must be taken to locate the T-3 concrete cover by probing the underlying soils prior to any intrusive activities to avoid drilling into the T-3 tank.

Tanks T-21 and T-22. The engineering drawings do not show an entrance to the last T-22 tank in the concrete vault. Access to this tank may be obtained by lifting the concrete slab that overlies the tank vault. It is anticipated that a crane or boom-truck will be needed to lift and move the concrete lid. To avoid breaking the seal on the concrete lid, residue and/or wipe sampling will be conducted through the piping located on the northeast corner of the tank vault.

A building foundation drain pipe (for Building 886) is located around the north, east, and west sides of the concrete vault. Precautions must be taken to avoid drilling into this drain pipe.

2.3 UTILITY CLEARANCE

Utility clearances will be performed by Rocky Flats Plant construction personnel; clearance will be obtained for all boreholes prior to drilling. Existing information on OPWL locations and the utility maps indicates that a complex matrix of utilities surrounds the OPWL. Placement of selected borehole locations may be difficult at times due to existing utilities. Because of this, borehole locations may need to be off-set from the original location. Information on the off-set location and reasons for off-setting will be written into the OU9 Field Log Book and will be included in TM No. 2 that documents the results of Stage 1 activities.

Approved By:

Director	/ / *(Date)*
Project Manager	/ / *(Date)*
Quality Assurance Program Manager	/ / *(Date)*

TITLE:
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3.0 SAMPLING - OUTSIDE TANKS

The historical use of each tank and the available data were used to develop sampling strategies. Historical information presented in the HRR (DOE, 1992b) and the OU9 Work Plan provides general indications of the types of compounds that may be anticipated at each tank location. Soil contamination may have resulted from historical spills, tank and pipeline leaks or improper storage of hazardous materials. Asphalt paving, concrete, or soil regrading occurred after many of the historically reported incidents, removing visible evidence of spills or possible releases. Additionally, contaminated soils may have been excavated or cleaned up.

3.1 SAMPLING RATIONALE

The sampling rationale that has been developed will provide an approach to accomplishing the objectives of the IAG and the OU9 Work Plan. (See Appendix A for IAG and OU9 Work Plan requirements.) Phase I sampling activities at OU9 will be conducted in two stages. Stage 1 sampling activities are designed to detect areas of contamination in OU9 vadose zone soils. Stage 2 activities will determine horizontal and vertical extent of contamination in vadose zone soils identified as contaminated during Stage 1. Limited information acquired from RFP Process personnel and physical constraints identified during site walks were considered when determining the proposed sample locations for Stage 1 activities.

OU9 OPWL components include above-grade, on-grade, and below-grade tanks. In general, the multi-task survey and sampling approach described below will be used to determine the potential source locations for each tank.

3.1.1 Surface Radiation Surveys

Surface radiation surveys will be conducted to assess radioactive contamination of surficial materials. Radiological survey techniques for surface soils will include high purity germanium (HPGe) surveys supplemented with sodium iodide (NaI) surveys. HPGe surveys will be conducted on 25-foot grids using the tripod method. (See Section 4.0, Field Procedures.) The HPGE survey will be conducted first because it provides greater areal coverage and higher quality results. The HPGe gamma ray detector that will be used is capable of high resolution gamma ray spectroscopy enabling the identification and quantification of gamma-emitting radionuclides. The NaI survey will consist of performing a 4-foot-grid survey with NaI detector to delineate specific radioactivity anomalies detected by the HPGe survey. The NaI instrument will be swung back and forth within the 4-foot grid area to achieve total coverage. The number of locations included in the NaI surveys will be based on the HPGe results.

A prework health and safety radiation survey of borehole locations will also be conducted to assess radioactive contamination. Surveys will be conducted using the NaI instrument.

Health and safety radiation surveys will be conducted in accordance with Environmental Management Department (EMD) Operating Procedure (OP) FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements.

3.1.2 Tank Inspections

Tanks will be inspected, where possible, to visually identify structural failures where past releases or potential releases to the environment have occurred. The inspections will be conducted in accordance with OPs FO.28, Tank and Pipeline Investigations for RFI/RIs. If the results of the inspection identify potential release areas that are not targeted for sampling under this Technical Memorandum, then additional samples may be recommended for future Stage 2 sampling activities or as samples of opportunity under Stage 1 activities.

Tank inspections will be conducted from manhole openings where permissible to avoid entry into the tanks.

3.1.3 Residue or Wipe Sampling

To help characterize OPWL wastes, residue samples will be collected from each abandoned tank that has not been cleaned since its removal from process waste service. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the interior surface of the tank (preferably at the base of the tank or near pipeline connections). This will provide a qualitative measure of radionuclide contamination. Where possible, residue or wipe samples will be collected remotely to mitigate the need for entry into confined spaces. Copies of portions of engineering drawings that detail the specific locations (manways, pipes, etc.) for sampling are found in Appendix B.

3.1.4 Incidental Water Sampling

Sampling of incidental (surface water or groundwater) will be conducted to characterize potential contamination of valve vaults.

3.1.5 Surface Soil Sampling

Surface soil samples will be collected at suspected contamination release locations, such as potential locations of surface spills or leaks, to assess the nature of contamination. Two types of surface soil samples will be collected: surface soil composite using the Rocky Flats (RF) method and surface soil grab. The surface soil composite sample is used to determine if contamination is present at a particular location. The surface soil grab sample is collected at a specific location where visible and known releases may have occurred, to determine nature of contamination.

3.1.6 Soil Boreholes

Boreholes will be drilled and sampled to identify areas of contamination adjacent to a tank location. As discussed in the OU9 Work Plan, contamination will most likely exist at the following locations around OPWL tanks:

- beneath or near external connections and openings;
- near joints or corners around underground tanks; and
- beneath the base of the tank.

Areas beneath or near external connections and openings, and near joints or corners around underground tanks, will be targeted as primary borehole locations. As a general rule, boreholes will be drilled on each accessible side of the tank or vault, as closely as possible to the tank or vault. For locations where the tanks were removed, a single borehole will be drilled as closely as possible to the center of the original tank location. Where multiple tanks existed at a single location, boreholes will be drilled at the original center of each individual tank location. In general, three soil samples will be collected from each borehole (EG&G, 1992). Appendix C presents Tank Soil Sampling Locations (Figure 7-6) from the

OU9 Work Plan (EG&G, 1992). For below-grade tanks, the samples will be collected at the following locations:

- ground surface (before drilling);
- 1 to 3 feet below the base of the tank (if the base of the tank is in bedrock or if the water table is not encountered and the distance from the base of the tank to the alluvium/bedrock contact is less than 5 feet, this sample will be omitted);
- directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and
- 1 foot below the bedrock/alluvium contact or at refusal if bedrock is encountered before the water table.

For above-grade or on-grade tanks, samples will be collected at the following locations:

- ground surface (before drilling);
- mid-depth between the ground surface and the water table or bedrock/alluvium interface, whichever is encountered first (if the depth between the ground surface and the water table or bedrock is less than 5 feet at above-grade tank locations, the mid-depth soil sample will be omitted); and
- directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first.

In areas where previous analytical results have indicated the presence of contamination, sample intervals will be at:

- ground surface (before drilling);

- composite samples at each 2-foot interval to a depth of 10 feet below the base of the tank, or until the water table or bedrock is encountered; and

- 1 foot below the bedrock/alluvium contact or at refusal, if bedrock is encountered before the water table.

3.1.7 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater sampling, using a HydroPunch® sampler or equivalent in soil boreholes drilled into the saturated zone, will be conducted to characterize potential contamination of the groundwater.

3.2 SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND FREQUENCY

This section describes the specific field investigations proposed for each tank/IHSS including sample locations and intervals. Table 3-1 shows the number and type of samples for each tank. The exact number of samples collected may change based on field conditions such as the location of utilities in the area, depth to bedrock, depth to the water table, and presence of groundwater. The number of NaI surveys required will depend on the results of the HPGe surveys, and those exact numbers cannot be determined at this time.

Stage 1 sampling activities are based on present tank conditions (assessed during site walks) and historical use, and are designed to define the nature of contamination at the tank.

TABLE 3-1
SAMPLE TYPE, MEDIA, AND ANALYTES
OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

TANK No.	DUPLICATE IHSS No.	TANK INSPECTION	HPGe/NaI SURVEY	RESIDUE OR WIPE (1)	VAULT WATER (2)	GROUND-WATER (2)	SURFACE SOIL	BOREHOLE/ SOIL SAMPLES	SAMPLE ANALYTE							
									METALS	VOLs	SEMI-VOLs	RAD	WQ	PCBs	PEST.	HERB.
T-1	NA	NO	YES	0	0	1	0	1/2	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
T-2, T-3,	IHSS 122	YES (T-3)	YES	3 (T-2) 1 (T-3)	3 (T-2)	5	5-GRAB 6-RF	5/15	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
T-7	159	NO	YES	0	0	4	0	4/12	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T-8	Active fire plenum tanks - no investigation proposed.															
T-9	Active fire plenum tanks - no investigation proposed.															
T-10	NA	YES	YES	2 (T-10)	0	4	0	4/12	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
T-11 T-30	Active secondary containment unit - no investigation proposed.															
T-14, T-16	124 and 125	NO	YES	1 (T-14) 2 (T-16)	0	5	0	5/25	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
T-15, T-17	146	NO	YES	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-21, T-22	NA	YES	YES	1 (T-21) 2 (T-22)	2	4	0	4/12	X	X	-	X	X	-	-	-
T-27	NA	NA	YES	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T-24	Active RCRA interim status unit - no investigation proposed.															
T-32	Active secondary containment unit - no investigation proposed.															
T-29	NA	YES	YES	2	1	4	2 GRAB	4/12	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
TOTAL				14	6	27	13	27/90								

Notes:
(1) If no residue is present, a wipe sample will be collected. Wipe samples will be analyzed only for qualitative radiological analysis.
(2) Sample collected only if water is encountered using a HydroPunch(R)

Herb = Herbicides
HPGe = High purity Germanium
IHSS = Individual Hazardous Substance Site
NA = Not applicable
NaI = Sodium Iodide, conducted only if HPGe data indicate anomalies
No = Number
PCBs = Polychlorinated biphenyls
Pest. = Pesticides
Rad = Qualitative radiological analysis
RF = Rocky Flats Method
Vols = Volatiles
WQ = pH, specific conductivity, selected anions (nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, fluoride), total organic carbon (only for water samples)

samples will be collected using the RF method for radiological analyses from areas around the tanks where spills from tank overflow may have occurred.

Five soil boreholes will be drilled around the tank location. Three soil samples from each borehole will be collected from the following locations: ground surface (before drilling), 1 to 3 feet below the base of the tank(s) (estimated at 8 to 10 feet below ground surface), and directly above the water table (estimated at 1 to 3 feet below ground surface).

If groundwater is encountered in the boreholes, a HydroPunch® sampler or equivalent will be used to collect groundwater samples. Sample locations are presented in Figure 3-2.

Vault water, groundwater, soil, and residue samples will be analyzed for alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma. If the samples test positive for these constituents, further radiological analyses will include uranium 233, 234, 235, and 238; americium 241; and plutonium 239 and 240. Chemical analyses include Target Analyte List (TAL) metals; TCL volatiles; TCL semivolatiles/polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); and water quality parameters such as pH, specific conductivity, quantities of groundwater, nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, and TOC. The wipe sample will be analyzed for qualitative radionuclides. In the event that the water table yields insufficient quantities of groundwater using the HydroPunch® sampler, groundwater will be collected based on the following priority: alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma, water quality parameters, TCL volatiles, TCL semi-volatiles/PCBs, radionuclides, and metals.

3.2.3 Tank T-7

Tank T-7 is located in Building 528 (the Building 559 Process Waste Pit). This location is also designated as IHSS 159. Tank T-7 comprises two 2,000-gallon, in-sump steel tanks that are situated in an underground concrete vault. Waste streams for Tank T-7 were from Building 559, (the Analytical Laboratory) and included acids, bases, solvents, radionuclides,

3.2.2 Tanks T-2 and T-3

Tanks T-2 and T-3 are interconnected tanks located in the 400 Area, outside of Building 441. This location is also designated as IHSS 122. Tank T-2 is a 3,000-gallon, underground concrete tank located under Building 441. Tank T-2 is also associated with three concrete vaults. Tank T-3 consists of one 3,200-gallon, above-grade steel tank, and one 3,000-gallon, underground concrete tank. All three tanks were abandoned in June 1982. These tanks received waste streams from Building 122 (the Medical Facility), Building 123 (the Health Physics Analytical Laboratory), and Building 441 (the Analytical Laboratory). The locations of Tanks T-2 and T-3 have been identified as known release locations. Waste streams included acids, bases, solvents, radionuclides, metals, thiocyanate, ethylene glycol, trace polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), bleach, soap, blood, and hydrogen peroxide.

Stage 1 activities will include a visual tank inspection of the above-grade tank and the concrete vault at Tank T-3. No inspections will be conducted of the underground Tank T-2. An HPGe radiological survey will be conducted around the tank locations. If the results of the HPGe show anomalies, then a NaI radiological survey will be conducted on 4-foot grids.

One residue sample will be collected from the above-grade tank. If no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the tank interior for a qualitative radiological analysis. If there is groundwater in the concrete vaults, water samples will be collected. If no water is encountered in the vaults, one wipe sample will be collected from the interior walls of each of the vaults. (Reference Appendix B for vault and tank access ports for residual sampling.)

Five surface soil grab samples will be collected from potential spill or leak release locations around Tank T-3; three from discrete locations underneath the above-grade tank and two from pipe valve connections where leaks were likely to have occurred. Six composite

metals, pesticides, herbicides, and potentially PCBs. Tank T-7 has been identified as a known release location at its connection with Pipe P-16.

According to building personnel, the tanks are undergoing closure. The tanks were used as 90-day transuranic waste tanks. The contents of the tanks were sampled (August 1993) to characterize closure requirements. Results of the tank characterization and closure requirements are not currently available but will be reviewed to determine the need for future sampling. Sample results will be incorporated into Technical Memorandum No. 2.

Stage 1 activities will include an HPGe radiological survey. If the results of the HPGe detect anomalies, then a NaI radiological survey will be conducted on 4-foot grids.

Four soil boreholes will be drilled at each accessible side of the tank concrete vault containing the T-7 tanks. Three soil samples from each borehole will be collected at the following locations: surface sample (0 to 6 inches), 1 to 3 feet below the base of the tanks (estimated at 22 to 25 feet below ground surface), and directly above the water table (estimated at 5 to 8 feet below ground surface).

If groundwater is encountered in the boreholes, a HydroPunch® sampler or equivalent will be used to collect a groundwater sample. Due to the ongoing tank characterization being conducted by building personnel, no visual inspections or residue or wipe samples are proposed since the results of the current tank characterization will be incorporated when they are available. Also, information on past sampling conducted in this area in 1968 and 1972 will be reviewed to supplement any additional sampling, if needed, in Stage 2. Sample locations are presented in Figure 3-3.

Soil and groundwater samples will be analyzed for alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma. If the samples test positive for these constituents, further radiological analyses will include uranium 233, 234, 235, and 238; americium 241; and plutonium 239 and 240. Chemical analysis

include TAL metals; TCL volatiles; TCL semivolatiles/PCBs; pesticides; herbicides; and water quality parameters such as pH, specific conductivity, nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, and TOC. In the event that the water table yields insufficient quantities of groundwater, samples will be collected based on the following priority: alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma, water quality parameters, TCL volatiles, TCL semivolatiles/PCBs; radionuclides; metals; pesticides; and herbicides.

3.2.4 Tank T-8

Tank T-8 is located in Building 728 (the Building 771 Process Waste Pit). This location is also designated as IHSS 126. Tank T-8 consists of two 25,000-gallon underground tanks. The tanks were taken out of service in May 1984, cleaned and painted, and converted to plenum deluge catch tanks for fire-water from Building 771.

Since the tanks now are actively used as plenum catch tanks, the investigation of these tanks will be deferred to a later date.

3.2.5 Tanks T-9 and T-10

Tanks T-9 and T-10 are located in Building 730 (the Building 776 Process Waste Pit). This location is also designated as IHSS 132. Tank T-9 consists of two 22,550-gallon, underground concrete tanks with the dimensions of 25 feet by 15 feet by 10 feet. Tanks T-9 are known as the Laundry Waste Holding Tanks. These tanks were taken out of service in October 1984, cleaned and painted, and converted to plenum deluge catch tanks. Tanks T-10 consist of two 4,500-gallon, underground concrete tanks with the dimensions of 5 feet by 5 feet by 10 feet. These tanks are the Process Waste Holding Tanks. Tanks T-10 were abandoned in December 1982; however, they have not been cleaned or painted since being removed from service. Waste streams for Tanks T-9 and T-10 were from Building 776 (Production Support) and Building 778 (Laundry). Waste streams included radionuclides,

solvents, metals, and small amounts of machinery and lubricating oils. Releases from the tanks are considered as likely due to the condition of the tanks.

Stage 1 activities will include a visual inspection of tanks T-10. An HPGe survey radiological survey will be conducted around the tank locations. If the results of the HPGe show anomalies, then a NaI radiological survey will be conducted on 4-foot grids.

One residue sample will be collected from each of the Tank T-10 tanks that have not been cleaned and painted. If no residue is present, then one wipe sample will be taken from the tank interior for radiological analysis. (Reference Appendix B for access ports for residue sampling.)

Four soil boreholes will be drilled at each accessible side of the concrete vault containing the tanks. No boreholes, however, will be drilled on the west side of the tank location because this area was the location of a leaking underground storage tank containing solvent (IHSS No.118.10) and is being investigated under OU8. Three soil samples from each borehole will be collected at the following locations: ground surface (before drilling), 1 to 3 feet below the base of the tanks (estimated at 26 to 29 feet below ground surface), and directly above the water table (estimated at 11 to 15 feet below ground surface). If groundwater is encountered in the boreholes, a HydroPunch® sampler or equivalent will be used to collect a groundwater sample. Sample locations are provided in Figure 3-4.

Soil, groundwater, and residue samples will be analyzed for alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma. If the samples test positive for these constituents, further radiological analyses will include uranium 233, 234, 235, and 238; americium 241; plutonium 239 and 240; and tritium. Chemical analyses include TAL metals; TCL volatiles; TCL semi-volatiles; and water quality parameters such as pH, specific conductivity, nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, and TOC. Wipe samples will be analyzed for qualitative radionuclides. In the event that the water table yields insufficient quantities of groundwater, samples will be collected based

on the following priority: alpha spectrum and HPGe gramma, water quality parameters, TCL volatiles, TCL semivolatiles, radionuclides, and metals.

3.2.6 Tanks T-11 and T-30

Tanks T-11 and T-30 are located in Building 731 (the Building 707 Process Waste Pit). Tank T-11 consists of two 2,000-gallon closed-top sumps. Tank T-30 is one 23,113-gallon, underground concrete sump. Both Tanks T-11 and T-30 are active incidental spill control units.

Since the tanks are actively used as secondary containment units, the investigation of these tanks will be deferred to a later date.

3.2.7 Tanks T-14 and T-16

Tanks T-14 and T-16 are located on the east side of Building 774 in a chemical storage shed. This is the same location as IHSSs 124.1 through 124.3, and IHSS 125. Tank T-14 consists of one 30,000-gallon underground concrete tank. Tank T-16 consists of two 14,000-gallon underground concrete tanks. Tank T-14 and Tank T-16 are designated as RFP Tanks 68, 66, and 67, respectively. Previous data indicate the tanks were abandoned in November 1989. Other data (DOE, 1992b) indicate the tanks were to be closed in compliance with RCRA closure requirements. However, these tanks were removed from the list of RCRA-permitted or RCRA interim-status tanks and transferred to OU9.

Tanks T-14 and T-16 received waste streams from Building 774 (the Process Waste Treatment Facility). Waste streams included acids, bases, radionuclides, metals, and other wastes used at RFP. Both Tanks T-14 and T-16 have been identified as release locations where tank overflow was documented in 1980 and 1981. The HRR (DOE, 1992b) indicates

that radiation surveys were conducted from 1977 to 1984, but the results were not provided in the report.

Stage 1 activities will include a visual inspection of each tank. An HPGe radiological survey will be conducted around the tank locations. If the results of the HPGe survey detect anomalies, then a NaI radiological survey will be conducted on 4-foot grids.

One residue sample will be collected from each tank. If no residue is present, then one wipe sample will be collected from each of the tank's interior surface for radiological analysis. (Reference Appendix B for access ports for residue sampling.)

Five soil boreholes will be drilled down-slope of the tank locations. Since contaminated soil has been detected in this area, five soil samples from each borehole will be collected at the following locations: ground surface (before drilling); and one composite sample at each 2-foot interval to a depth of 10 feet below the base of the tanks, or until the water table or bedrock is encountered. The water table at this location is estimated to be at 5 to 8 feet below ground surface. Therefore, it is estimated that samples will be collected from depths of 2, 4, 6, and 8 feet in each borehole.

If groundwater is encountered in the boreholes, a HydroPunch® sampler or equivalent will be used to collect a groundwater sample. Sample locations are shown in Figure 3-5.

Soil, groundwater, and residue samples will be analyzed for alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma. If the samples test positive for these constituents, further radiological analyses will include uranium 233, 234, 235, and 238; americium 241; plutonium 239 and 240; and tritium. Chemical analyses include TAL metals (including hexavalent chromium and tantalum), TCL volatiles, and TCL semivolatiles. Wipe samples, if collected, will be analyzed for qualitative radionuclides. In the event that the water table yields insufficient quantities of groundwater, samples will be collected based on the following priority: alpha

spectrum and HPGe gamma, water quality parameters, TCL-volatiles, TCL semivolatiles, radonuclides, and metals.

3.2.8 Tanks T-15 and T-17

Tanks T-15 and T-17 were located beneath the south wing of Building 774. This location is also designated as IHSS 149. Tank T-15 consisted of two 3,000-gallon underground concrete tanks. Tank T-17 consisted of four 6,000-gallon underground concrete tanks. All tanks were taken out of service and removed when the south wing of Building 774 was built in 1972. The south wing overlies the former tank locations. Tanks T-15 and T-17 have been identified as known release locations. Contaminated soil from this area was removed in 1972 during construction of the south wing. The contaminated soil was piled north of Building 334 (currently IHSS 156.1), and later moved to the area called the triangle area (IHSS 165). Sixty yards of contaminated soil from this area were also used as fill dirt east of Building 881 (currently IHSS 130). IHSSs 156.1 and 165 and Building 881 are being investigated under other OUs.

Stage 1 activities will include an HPGe radiological survey. If the results of the HPGe detect anomalies, a NaI radiological survey will be conducted on 4-foot grids. Since soil boreholes will be drilled directly east of the south wing for Tanks T-14 and T-16, no additional soil boreholes are proposed for Stage 1 activities as these locations should detect any historical releases from Tanks T-15 and T-17. Tanks T-15 and T-17 are shown in Figure 3-5.

Future Stage 2 activities will be used to further define potential areas of contamination and differentiate potential contamination from Tanks T-14 and T-16, and Tanks T-15 and T-17.

3.2.9 Tanks T-21 and T-22

Tanks T-21 and T-22 are located in Building 828 (the Building 886 Process Waste Pit). Tank T-21 is a 250-gallon, concrete floor sump. Tank T-22 consists of two 250-gallon, steel tanks that are situated in an underground concrete vault. Tanks T-21 and T-22 held waste from the laboratories in Building 886. Waste streams included radionuclides, laboratory soaps, janitorial cleaning fluids, and possibly nitrates. Tank T-21 held overflow from Tank T-22 and groundwater infiltrating Building 828. The tanks were abandoned in 1978. There are no known releases at this location.

Stage 1 activities will include a visual tank inspection of the tanks. An HPGe radiological survey will be conducted around the tank locations. If the results of the HPGe detect anomalies, a NaI radiological survey will be conducted on 4-foot grids.

One residue sample will be collected from each tank and from the sump. If no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the interiors of the tanks and sumps for radiological analysis. If groundwater has filled the pit or tanks, a water sample will be collected. (Reference Appendix B for access ports for residue sampling.)

Four soil boreholes will be drilled at each accessible side of the concrete vault containing Tanks T-21 and T-22. Three soil samples from each borehole will be collected at the following locations: ground surface (before drilling), 1 to 3 feet below the base of the tanks (estimated at 20 to 25 feet below ground surface), and directly above the water table (estimated at 15 to 20 feet below ground surface).

If groundwater is encountered in the boreholes, a HydroPunch® sampler or equivalent will be used to collect a groundwater sample. Sample locations are shown in Figure 3-6.

Vault water, soil, and residue samples will be analyzed for alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma. If the samples test positive for these constituents, further radiological analyses will include uranium 233, 234, 235, and 238; americium 241; plutonium 239 and 240; and cesium 137. Chemical analyses include TAL metals; TCL volatiles; and water quality parameters such as pH, specific conductivity, nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, and TOC. Wipe samples, if collected, will be analyzed for qualitative radionuclides. In the event that the water table yields insufficient quantities of groundwater, samples will be collected based on the following priority: alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma, water quality parameters, TCL volatiles, TCL semivolatiles, radionuclides, and metals.

3.2.10 Tank T-27

Tank T-27 is a 500-gallon portable tank that was located on a concrete pad outside of Building 886. The tank was used to store and transfer Building 886 process waste. Waste was pumped from Tanks T-21 and T-22 (described above) to Tank T-27 and transported, via truck, to the waste treatment facility. Tank T-27 was decontaminated, removed, and sent to the size reduction building for disposal after a state employee noted a wet area, approximately 4 to 5 inches in diameter, under the bottom drain valve of the tank. Subsequently, radiation surveys were conducted on and around the concrete pad and soil from around the pad was collected and analyzed. Results of the soil samples showed only low levels of naturally occurring uranium. Nonremovable contamination detected on the pad was fixed in place with spray paint. At the time of the site walk, the area in the concrete was chipped out. Since Tank T-27 has been removed, the area of investigation for Tank T-27 is the concrete pad. Documentation obtained from Dr. Bob Rothe (of RFP's Critical Mass Laboratory Building 886) shows that soil samples around the pad indicate no contamination as a result of the leak (see Appendix D).

Stage 1 activities include an HPGe radiation survey to verify that no radiation contamination exists on or around the concrete pad. The HPGe survey area is presented in Figure 3-6.

If anomalies are detected during the HPGe survey, an NaI survey will be conducted, and additional sampling, including soil samples, boreholes, concrete samples, and groundwater samples may be proposed for Stage II activities.

3.2.11 Tanks T-24 and T-32

Tanks T-24 and T-32 are located in Building 887 (the Building 881 Process Waste Pit). Tank T-24 consists of seven 2,700-gallon, above-grade steel tanks situated within Tank T-32, a concrete vault. Tank T-32 is a 131,160-gallon underground sump. Tank T-24 is an active RCRA unit (RCRA Unit Nos. 40.20 to 40.26). T-31 is the secondary containment for Tank T-24.

Since the tanks are actively used, the investigation of these tanks will be deferred to a later date.

3.2.12 Tank T-29

Tank T-29 is a 200,000-gallon, on-grade steel tank located south of Building 774 (Process Waste Treatment). Tank T-29 was used to store untreated process waste from Building 774. Records indicate that it was abandoned in the mid-1980s (DOE, 1992a). The waste stream from Building 774 included acids, bases, solvents, radionuclides, metals, chlorides, oils, and grease. There are no reported releases from this tank.

As part of Stage 1 activities a visual tank inspection will be conducted. An HPGe radiological survey will be conducted around the tank locations. If the results of the HPGe detect anomalies, a NaI radiological survey will be conducted on 4-foot grids.

Two residue samples will be collected; one from an open outflow pipe and one from the tank's manway opening. Two surface soil grab samples will be collected: one from under

the open outflow pipe and one from beneath a pipe with a welded seam that indicates a rupture may have occurred.

A water sample may be collected from the valve vault north of Tank T-29 if groundwater is encountered in the vault.

Four soil boreholes will be drilled around the tank. Three soil samples from each borehole will be collected at the following locations: ground surface (before drilling), mid-depth between the ground surface and the water table, and directly above the water table (estimated at 2 to 8 feet below ground surface). If groundwater is encountered in the boreholes, a HydroPunch® sampler or equivalent will be used to collect a groundwater sample. Sample locations are presented in Figure 3-7.

Vault water, groundwater, and soil samples will be analyzed for alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma. If the samples test positive for these constituents, further radiological analyses will include uranium 233, 234, 235, and 238; americium 241; and plutonium 239 and 240. Chemical analyses include TAL metals (including hexavalent chromium and tantalum); TCL volatiles; TCL semivolatiles; and water quality parameters such as pH, specific conductivity, nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, and TOC. Wipe samples, if collected, will be analyzed for qualitative radionuclides.

In the event that the water table yields insufficient quantities of groundwater, samples will be collected based on the following priority: alpha spectrum and HPGe survey, water keeled parameters, TCL volatiles, TCL semivolatiles, radionuclides, and metals.

Approved By:

Director	/ / *(Date)*
Project Manager	/ / *(Date)*
Quality Assurance Program Manager	/ / *(Date)*

TITLE:
Operable Unit 9
Technical Memorandum No.1
Volume I, Part A

4.0 FIELD PROCEDURES

Field procedures and required equipment for borehole drilling and soil sampling are specified in EMD OPs GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques. Before any boreholes are drilled, the location will be cleared for utilities in accordance with EMD OPs GT.10, Borehole Clearing. Surface soil samples will be collected as specified in EMD OPs GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling. Equipment needed for surface soil sampling is specified in EMD OP GT.08. The locations of all boreholes and surface soil sampling points will be surveyed using standard land surveying techniques described in the EMD OPs GT.17, Land Surveying. Residue samples will be collected in accordance with EMD OPs FO.28, Tank and Pipeline Investigation For RFI/RI. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to EMD OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. The HydroPunch® groundwater samples will be collected according to EMD OPs GW.06, Groundwater Sampling. Incidental water samples from tank and valve vaults will be collected according to EMD OPs SW.16, Sampling of Incidental Waters. Decontamination will be in accordance with EMD OPs FO.03, General Equipment Decontamination; and EMD FO.04, Heavy Equipment Decontamination. Disposal of decontamination water will be in accordance with EMD OPs FO.07, Handling of Decontamination Water and Waste Water. Sample labeling, shipment, and preservation will be conducted according to EMD OP FO.13, Containerization, Preserving, Handling, and Shipping of Soil and Water Samples. Sample designations, documentation, data package preparation, and sample tracking will be in accordance with

EMD OPs FO.14, Field Data Management. A list of all EMD OPs applicable to Stage 1 sampling activities is presented in Table 4-1.

A summary of Phase I tank investigation sampling field methods is provided below. Details of the methods are given in the RFP operating procedures.

1. A radiation survey will be conducted at the work area according to OPs GT.30, In-Situ Characterization for Radionuclides. The radiation survey results must also satisfy the prework area radiation monitoring requirements of OPs FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements forms, and FO.16A and FO.16B must be completed. Radiological survey points will be surveyed with the use of a global positioning system (GPS) in accordance with OPs GT.27, Autonomous Operation of Global Positioning Equipment.

2. Utility clearances must be completed, before drilling begins, according to EMD OPs GT.10.

3. The following decontamination equipment must be assembled for field use as required by EMD OPs FO.03: liquinox, bristle brushes (all plastic), RFP tap water or distilled water, nonreactive plastic wrap, plastic wash and rinse tubs, plastic sheeting for use as a ground cloth, and paper towels.

4. The following sampling equipment must be obtained as required by EMD OPs FO.13: sample glassware with preservative (as described in Section 5.0), coolers, thermometer, blue ice, sample labels, chain-of-custody forms, custody seals, zip-lock bags, bubble wrap, vermiculite, strapping tape, clear tape, and a carboy to transport rinsate.

5. Borehole drilling and sampling will be in accordance with EMD OPs GT.02.

TABLE 4-1
OPERATING PROCEDURES
OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

Procedure	Name
EMD OPs GT.02	Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques
EMD OPs GT.08	Surface Soil Sampling
EMD OPs GT.10	Borehole Clearing
EMD OPs GT.17	Land Surveying
EMD OPs SW.16	Sampling of Incidental Waters
EMD OPs GW.06	Groundwater Sampling
EMD OPs ST.22	In Situ Sampling with BAT® Sampling
EMD OPs FO.03	General Equipment Decontamination
EMD OPs FO.04	Heavy Equipment Decontamination
EMD OPs FO.07	Handling of Decontamination Water and Wash Water
EMD OPs FO.13	Containerization, Preserving, Handling and Shipping of Soil and Water Samples
EMD OPs FO.14	Field Data Management
EMD OPs FO.16	Field Radiological Measurements
EMD OPs GT.27	In Situ Characterization for Radionuclides
EMD OPs GT.30	Autonomous Operation of Global Positioning Equipment
EMD OPs FO.28	Tank and Pipeline Investigation for RFI/RI

Notes:
OU = Operable Unit
EMD = Environmental Management Department
OPs = Operating Procedures
RFI/RI = RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

6. Before and after drilling and sampling take place, all equipment must be decontaminated in accordance with the procedures outlined in the EMD OPs FO.03 and FO.04. Disposal of decontamination water shall be in accordance with EMD OPs FO.07.

7. Incidental water samples from the tank and valve vaults will be collected according to EMD OPs SW.02 and SW.16.

8. The HydroPunch® groundwater sampler will be used to collect grab groundwater samples from the top of the water table during borehole activities. The groundwater samples will be collected according to EMD OPs GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

9. Surface soil samples will be collected according to EMD OPs GT.08. Two types of surface soil samples will be collected. The first type of sampling is the Rocky Flats (RF) Method. The RF method consists of compositing 10 soil samples collected from the center and each corner of two 1-meter squares that are spaced 1 meter apart at each sample location. The second type of surface soil sample is the grab sample which is collected from one discrete sample location.

10. Residual samples will be collected according to EMD OPs FO.28.

11. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to EMD OPs FO.16. This will be a quantitative measure of radionuclide contamination.

12. All drill cuttings, soil samples, and water samples will be monitored for radionuclides and organic vapors in accordance with EMD OPs FO.15 and EMD OP FO.06. These procedures are described in the Integrated Health

and Safety Plan. Investigation-derived wastes, such as drill cuttings and residual samples, will be handled according to guidelines in EMD OPs FO.08 and FO.09.

13. The locations of all boreholes and sample points will be paced and/or taped off before sampling or drilling. After sampling or drilling, locations will be surveyed using standard land surveying techniques described in EMD OPs GT.17. Horizontal accuracy will be $\pm$ 0.5 foot for boreholes. Vertical accuracy will be $\pm$ 0.1 foot for boreholes.

14. All sampling activities will be documented in a field logbook and on forms. Documentation will include the following items listed in EMD OPs FO.13: sampling activity name and number, sampling point name and number, sample number, name(s) of collector(s) and others present, date and time of sample collection, sample container tag/label number (if appropriate), preservative(s), requested analyses, sample matrix, filtered or unfiltered, designation of quality control (QC) samples, collection methods, chain-of-custody control numbers, field observations and measurements during sampling, and signature.

    Samples will be processed for shipment in accordance with EMD OPs FO.13, the chain- of-custody form will be completed, and a chain-of-custody number assigned to it.

15. The data tracking process will be in accordance with EMD OPs FO.14 using form FO.14A. The data entry process will be as prescribed on forms FO.14C, FO.14H, and FO.14K.

Approved By:

Director	*(Date)*
Project Manager	*(Date)*
Quality Assurance Program Manager	*(Date)*

5.0 SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Groundwater, soil, water, wipe, and surface soil samples will be analyzed for a specific set of parameters based on historical use, and waste streams contained in the tanks. This section summarizes the analytical parameters for all sampling.

Sample analyses for the tank investigation include TCL volatiles, TCL semivolatiles/PCBs, TAL metals, pesticides, herbicides, radionuclides, and water-quality parameters (including nitrate/nitrite, sulfate, chloride, fluoride, pH, specific conductance, and TOC). Specific analytical parameters are shown in Table 5-1. Sample media and descriptions of the parameters for each sample were discussed in Section 3.2.

Radionuclide analyses for each sample will consist of preliminary analysis of alpha spectrum and HPGe gamma (designated as 1 on Table 5-1). If these analyses indicate the presence of radiological contamination, additional radionuclide analyses will include area-specific radiological parameters (designated as 2 on Table 5-1). The field crew will collect sample material sufficient enough to store a representative aliquot for additional analyses. Wipe samples will be analyzed for gross alpha, and gross beta.

Sample containers and preservatives are shown in Table 5-2. QC samples are shown in Table 5-3.

TABLE 5-1
ANALYTICAL PARAMETERS
OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

ANALYSIS	TANKS						
	T 1	T2, 3	T 7	T9,10	T14,16	T21,22	T29
CLP TAL for Metals	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chromium $^{+6}$	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tantalum	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
CLP Vol TCL	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
CLP SVol TCL	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Polychlorinated biphenyls	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pesticides	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Herbicides	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
WQPL	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total Organic Carbon	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Alpha Spectrum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
HPGe Gamma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uranium 233,234	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Uranium 235	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Uranium 238	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Americium 241	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Plutonium 239, 240	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tritium	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Cesium 137	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Notes:
CLP = Contract Laboratory Program
HPGe = High Purity Germanium Survey
SVOL = Semi-Volatiles
TAL = Target Analyte List
TCL = Target Compound List
VOL = Volatiles
WQPL = Nitrate/Nitrite, Sulfate, Chloride, pH, Specific Conductance
0 = Not required
1 = First set of analyses

TABLE 5-2
SAMPLE CONTAINERS, PRESERVATION, AND HOLDING TIMES
FOR RESIDUE, SOIL, AND WATER SAMPLES
OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

PARAMETER	CONTAINER	PRESERVATION	HOLDING TIME
RESIDUE AND SOIL SAMPLES:			
TAL Metals (including Ta)	1 x 250 mℓ wide-mouth glass jar	Cool, 4°C	180 days[1]
Hexavalent Chromium	200 mℓ plastic or glass	Cool 4°C	24 hours
Cyanide	1 x 250 mℓ wide-mouth glass jar	Cool, 4°C	14 days
TCL Volatiles	2 x 125 mℓ wide-mouth glass teflon-lined jar	Cool, 4°C	7 days
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1 x 4 ℓ amber glass bottle	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction
Organophosphorus Pesticides and Herbicides	1 x 4 ℓ amber glass bottle	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction
TCL Semivolatiles	1 x 250 mℓ wide-mouth teflon-lined jar	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction
Radionuclides	1 x 1 ℓ wide-mouth glass jar	None	180 days
WATER SAMPLES:			
TAL Metals (including Ta)	1 x 1 ℓ polyethylene bottle	Nitric acid pH<2; Cool, 4°C	180 days[1]
Cyanide	1 x 1ℓ polyethylene bottle	Sodium hydroxide pH >12; Cool, 4°C	14 days
TCL Volatiles	2 x 40 mℓ VOA vials with teflon-lined septum lids	Cool, 4°C	7 days
TCL Semivolatiles/ Polychlorinated Biphenyls	1 x 4 ℓ amber glass bottle	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction
Radionuclides	4 ℓ polyethylene bottle(s)	Nitric acid pH <2; Cool, 4°C	180 days
Organophosphorus Pesticides and Herbicides	1 x 4 ℓ amber glass bottle	Cool, 4°C	7 days until extraction, 40 days after extraction
TOC	1 x 250 mℓ polyethylene bottle	Sulfuric acid pH <2; Cool, 4°C	28 days
Anions	1 x 1 ℓ polyethylene bottle	Cool, 4°C	28 days
Nitrate/Nitrite	1 x 250 mℓ polyethylene bottle	Sulfuric acid pH <2; Cool, 4°C	28 days
pH, temperature, and specific conductance	In situ, beaker or bucket	None	Analyze immediately

Notes:
[1] Holding Time for mercury is 28 days
C = Celsius
mℓ = milliliter
TAL = Target Analyte List
TCL = Target Compound List
ℓ = liters
Ta = Tantalum
TOC = Total Organic Carbon
VOA = Volatile Organic Analysis

TABLE 5-3
FIELD QC SAMPLE FREQUENCY
OU9 ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES

SAMPLE TYPE	TYPE OF ANALYSIS	SAMPLE FREQUENCY	
		SOLIDS	LIQUIDS
Duplicates	Organics	1/10	1/10
	Inorganics	1/10	1/10
	Radionuclides	1/10	1/10
Field Blanks	Organics	N/R	N/R
	Inorganics	1/20	1/20
	Radionuclides	1/20	1/20
Equipment Blanks	Organics	1/20	1/20
	Inorganics	1/20	1/20
	Radionuclides	1/20	1/20
Trip Blanks	Organics	1/20	1/20
	Inorganics	N/A	N/A
	Radionuclides	N/A	N/A

Notes:
N/A = Not Applicable
N/R = Not Required
1/10 = one quality control (QC) sample per ten samples collected

Approved By:

	Director	/ / *(Date)*
	Project Manager	/ / *(Date)*
TITLE: Operable Unit 9 Technical Memorandum No.1 Volume I, Part A	*Quality Assurance Program Manager*	/ / *(Date)*

6.0 REFERENCES

U.S. Department of Energy. 1988. *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Post-Closure Care Permit for U.S. D.O.E. Rocky Flats Plant Hazardous & Radioactive Mixed Wastes.* (CO7890010526). Volume XVI. October 5.

U.S. Department of Energy. 1991. *Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order (Inter-Agency Agreement [IAG]: DOE, EPA, and CDH).* Washington, DC. January 22.

U.S. Department of Energy. 1992a. *Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan.* Rocky Flats Plant Original Process Waste Lines (Operable Unit 9). February.

U.S. Department of Energy. 1992b. *Final Historical Release Report for the Rocky Flats Plant.* Environmental Restoration Program. June.

APPENDIX A

INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-1
MEDICAL BUILDING PROCESS WASTE

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
No Required Action	1. Conduct a prework radiation survey of borehole locations according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 2. Boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. Investigation of removed tanks will consist of a single borehole drilled as closely as possible to the center of the original tank location. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of the original tank; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) in bedrock at the bedrock/alluvium contact if groundwater is not encountered above the contact (i.e., where the vadose zone extends to the bedrock/alluvium contact).	1. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, a NaI radiation survey will be conducted. The survey will be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-1 to delineate source. 2. Conduct a prework radiation survey of the borehole location to assess radioactive contamination. Survey will be conducted using the NaI instrument. 3. One borehole will be drilled as near to the center of the original tank location as possible. The borehole will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) 1 to 3 feet below the base of the original tank and b) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first. 4. If groundwater is encountered during borehole drilling, a HydroPunch® will be used to collect groundwater samples according to GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

Notes:
HPGe = high purity germanium
NaI = sodium iodide
OP = EMD Operating Procedure
OU = Operable Unit

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANKS T-2, T-3 (IHSS 122)
UNDERGROUND CONCRETE TANKS AND ABOVE-GRADE STEEL TANKS

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
1. Locate and describe all underground tanks associated with site 122, including the specific waste streams handled by these tanks. 2. Conduct a radiation survey using a G-M shielded pancake detector and sideshielded FIDLER of site 122. The survey will be conducted using 10-foot grids and will cover the entire area of site 122. If "hotspots" are detected, the grid must be tightened to locate the source of the radiation. If the affected soils are covered with surfacing, 2-inch surface scrapes will be collected before constructing the boreholes required for this site. 3. Conduct a soil sampling survey after locating the underground tanks. Four boreholes will be placed around each tank associated with site 122 and will be drilled to a depth of 10 feet below the bottom of each tank or 3 feet into weathered bedrock, whichever is deeper. The soil samples will be composited to define each 2-foot interval and will be analyzed for HSL volatiles and nitrates. The soil samples will also be composited to represent 6-foot intervals. The 2-inch surface scrapes and 6 foot composites will be analyzed for total uranium, total plutonium, gross alpha, and gross beta.	1. Conduct a prework radiation survey of borehole locations according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 2. Conduct residue sampling of each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. One sample will be collected from each tank. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. Boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. One borehole will be drilled on each accessible side of the tank. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling), collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks unless base of tank is in bedrock, for above-grade or on-grade tanks, mid-depth between the ground surface and the water table or alluvium/bedrock interface, whichever is encountered first; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) in bedrock at the bedrock/alluvium contact if groundwater is not encountered above the contact (i.e., where the vadose zone extends the bedrock/alluvium contact).	1. Conduct a visual tank inspection. 2. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, NaI radiation survey will be conducted. The survey shall be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-2 and T-3 to delineate source. 3. Conduct a prework radiation survey of all sample locations to assess radioactive contamination. Survey will be conducted using the NaI instrument and in accordance with OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 4. Two residue samples will be collected from the above grade tank and associated piping. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be collected from the interior surface of the tank. One water sample will be collected from each of the three concrete vaults. In instances where no water is present, one wipe sample will be collected from the interior surface of the vaults. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 5. Five grab surface soil samples will be collected from discrete locations under above-grade tank and piping connections where leaks may have occurred. Six composite surface soil samples will be collected around the tanks. Soil samples will be collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling. Five boreholes will be drilled, one on each accessible side of the tanks. The boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method.

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANKS T-2, T-3 (IHSS 122)
UNDERGROUND CONCRETE TANKS AND ABOVE-GRADE STEEL TANKS

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
		In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks. If the base of the tank is in bedrock or if the water table is not encountered and the distance from the base of the tank to the alluvium/bedrock contact is less than 5 feet, this sample will be omitted; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) 1 foot below the bedrock/alluvium contact or at refusal if bedrock is encountered before the water table. 6. If groundwater is encountered during borehole drilling, a HydroPunch® sampler will be used to collect groundwater samples, according to OP GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

Notes:
HPGe = high purity germanium
HSL = hazardous substance list
NaI = sodium iodide
OP = EMD Operating Procedure
OPWL = Original Process Waste Lines
OU = Operable Unit
SOP = Standard Operating Procedure

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-7 (IHSS 159)
RADIOACTIVE SITE - BLDG. 559

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
1. Submit the report(s) documenting the radiometric survey conducted from 1975 to 1983 and any cleanup activities for this site. 2. Conduct a radiation survey using a G-M shielded pancake detector and sideshielded FIDLER of the areas affected by site 159. The survey will be conducted using 10-foot grids and will cover all the areas affected by site 159. If "hotspots" are detected, the grid must be tightened to locate the source of radiation. 3. Conduct a soil sampling survey of the soils affected by site 159 using cores drilled to a depth of 5 feet below the invert of the waste line(s) or 3 feet into weathered bedrock, whichever is deeper. Borehole core samples will also be composited to represent 2 feet of soil. The 2-foot composites shall be analyzed for HSL volatiles. Borehole core samples shall also be composited to represent six-foot intervals of soil. The 2-inch surface scrapes and the 6-foot composites shall be analyzed for total plutonium, total americium, beryllium, total chromium, tritium, total nitrate, uranium 233/234, uranium 235, uranium 238, gross alpha, gross beta, and HSL metals. Two-inch surface scrapes will be sampled before constructing all boreholes and where surfacing exists to prevent the radiation survey.	1. Conduct a prework radiation survey of borehole locations according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 2. Boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. One boreholes will be drilled on each accessible side of the tank. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks unless base of tank is in bedrock; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) in bedrock at the bedrock/alluvium contact if groundwater is not encountered above the contact (i.e., where the vadose zone extends to the bedrock/alluvium contact).	1. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, a NaI radiation survey will be conducted. The survey will be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-7 to delineate source. 2. Conduct a prework radiation survey of the borehole location to assess radioactive contamination. Survey will be conducted using the NaI instrument, and in accordance with OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. Four boreholes will be drilled; one on each accessible side of the tank vault. The borehole will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. In all cases, the boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank vault structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling), collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks. If the base of the tank is in bedrock or if the water table is not encountered and the distance from the base of the tank to the alluvium/bedrock contact is less than 5 feet, this sample will be omitted; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) 1 foot below the bedrock/alluvium contact or at refusal if bedrock is encountered before the water table.

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-7 (IHSS 159)
RADIOACTIVE SITE - BLDG. 559

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
		5. If groundwater is encountered during borehole drilling, a HydroPunch® will be used to collect groundwater samples according to OP GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

Notes:
HPGe = high purity germanium
HSL = hazardous substance list
NaI = sodium iodide
OP = EMD Operating Procedure
OU = Operable Unit

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-10 (IHSS 132)
RADIOACTIVE SITE #4 - 700
UNDERGROUND PROCESS WASTE TANKS

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
1. Conduct a soil sampling survey of the areas affected by site 132. Soil boreholes will be placed around each tank associated with site 132 and will be drilled to a depth of 10 feet below the bottom of each tank or 3 feet into weathered bedrock, whichever is greater. The soil samples will be composited to define each 6-foot interval and will be analyzed for total americium, total beryllium, total uranium, total plutonium, total alpha, and total beta.	1. Conduct a prework radiation survey of borehole locations according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 2. Conduct residue sampling of each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. One sample will be collected from each tank. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. Boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. One boreholes will be drilled on each accessible side of the tank vault. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank vault structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks unless base of tank is in bedrock; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) in bedrock at the bedrock/alluvium contact if groundwater is not encountered above the contact (i.e., where the vadose zone extends to the bedrock/alluvium contact).	1. Conduct a visual tank inspection. 2. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, a NaI survey will be conducted. The survey will be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-9 and T-10 to delineate source. 3. Conduct a prework radiation survey of all sample locations to assess radioactive contamination. Survey will be conducted using the NaI instrument, and in accordance with OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 4. One residue sample will be collected from each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be collected from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 5. Four boreholes will be drilled; one on each accessible side of the tank vault. The boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank vault structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling), collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks. If the base of the tank is in bedrock or if the water table is not encountered and the distance from the base of the tank to the alluvium/bedrock contact is less than 5 feet, this sample will be omitted;

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-10 (IHSS 132)
RADIOACTIVE SITE #4 - 700
UNDERGROUND PROCESS WASTE TANKS

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
		c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) 1 foot below the bedrock/alluvium contact or at refusal if bedrock is encountered before the water table. 6. If groundwater is encountered during borehole drilling, a HydroPunch® will be used to collect groundwater samples according to OP GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

Notes:
HPGe = high purity germanium
OP = EMD Operating Procedure
OPWL = Original Process Waste Lines
OU = Operable Unit

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-14 (IHSS 124.1)
RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK, RFP TANK 68

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
1. Close the regulated units in accordance with this agreement and the regulations (as required by Section I.B.11 of the SOW). 2. Submit Phase I and Phase II RFI/RI reports documenting investigations for each site in accordance with the schedules within Table 6 of the SOW. The Phase I and Phase II reports shall at a minimum contain information to characterize the nature, rate, and extent of contamination; define pathways and methods of migration; identify areas threatened by releases from the facility; and determine short- and long-term threats to human health and the environment. (Submit RFI/RI workplans in accordance with Section I.B.11 and Table 6 of the SOW. Submit the required reports and close the units in accordance with the schedules in Table 6 of the SOW.) 3) Submit all Phase I and Phase II Closure/Interim Measure/Interim Remedial Action reports as required by Section I.B.11 of the SOW, and in accordance with the schedule requirements within Table 6 of the SOW.	1. Conduct a prework radiation survey of borehole locations according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 2. Conduct residue sampling of each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since, removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. One sample will be collected. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. Boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. One borehole will be drilled on each accessible side of the tank vault location. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank vault structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks unless base of tank is in bedrock, for above-grade or on-grade tanks, mid-depth between the ground surface and the water table or alluvium/bedrock interface, whichever is encountered first; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) in bedrock at the bedrock/alluvium contact if groundwater is not encountered above the contact (i.e., where the vadose zone extends to the bedrock/alluvium contact).	1. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, a NaI radiation survey will be conducted. The survey shall be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-14 to delineate source. 2. Conduct a prework radiation survey of all sample locations to assess radioactive contamination. Survey will be conducted using the NaI instrument, and in accordance with OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. One residue sample will be collected from each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be collected from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 4. Conduct a soil sampling survey of the areas affected by the tanks T-14. Three boreholes will be drilled on accessible sides of the tank vault. The borehole will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank vault structure. Since contaminated soil has been detected in this area, five soil samples from each borehole will be collected from the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; and b) one composite sample at each 2-foot interval to a depth of 10 feet below the base of the tanks or until the water table or bedrock is encountered. The water table at this location is estimated to be at 5 to 8 feet below ground surface. Therefore, it is estimated that samples will be collected from depths of 2, 4, 6 and 8 feet in each borehole.

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-14 (IHSS 124.1)
RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE STORAGE TANK, RFP TANK 68

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
		5. If groundwater is encountered during borehole drilling, a HydroPunch® will be used to collect groundwater samples according to OP GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

Notes:
HPGe = high purity germanium
NaI = sodium iodide
OP = EMD Operating Procedure
OPWL = Original Process Waste Lines

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-16 (IHSSs 124.2, 124.3, 125)
HOLDING TANK, RFP TANKS 66 AND 67

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE 1
1. Submit the report(s) documenting the radiometric survey conducted from 1975 to 1983. 2. Conduct a radiation survey using a G-M shielded pancake detector and sideshielded FIDLER of site 125. If the releases occurred after surfacing was in place, then the survey should be conducted without removing the surfacing. If the spills occurred before the surfacing was placed then the top 2 inches of the soil surface will be sampled and analyzed for radiation before drilling and boreholes. The survey shall be conducted using the 10-foot grids and will cover all areas affected by site 125. If "hotspots" are detected, the grid must be tightened to locate the source of the radiation. 3. Conduct a soil sampling survey of the areas affected by sites 125. Soil boreholes will be placed around each tank associated with site 125 and will be drilled to a depth of 10 feet below the bottom of each tank. The soil samples shall be composited to define each 2-foot interval and will be analyzed for HSL volatiles. In addition, the soils will be composited to represent 6-foot intervals and will be analyzed for nitrates, total americium, beryllium, total uranium, total plutonium, gross alpha, and gross beta. In addition to the soil bores, surface scrapes 2 inches deep will be taken at the soil borings and analyzed for the same constituents as required for the soil boring composites. At least two of the boreholes shall be completed as	1. Conduct a prework radiation survey of borehole locations according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 2. Conduct residue sampling of each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. One sample will be collected. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. Boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. One borehole will be drilled on each accessible side of the tank vault. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank vault structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks unless base of tank is in bedrock, for above-grade or on-grade tanks, mid-depth between the ground surface and the water table or alluvium/bedrock interface, whichever is encountered first, c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) in bedrock at the bedrock/alluvium contact if groundwater is not encountered above the contact (i.e., where the vadose zone extends to the bedrock/alluvium contact).	1. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, a NaI radiation survey will be conducted. The survey shall be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-16 to delineate source. 2. Conduct a prework radiation survey of all sample locations to assess radioactive contamination. Survey will be conducted using the NaI instrument, and in accordance with OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. One residue sample will be collected from each tank which not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, help characterize OPWL wastes. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be collected from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 4. Conduct a soil sampling survey of the areas affected by the tanks T-16. Two boreholes will be drilled on the downgradient side of the tank. The boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank vault structure. Since contaminated soil has been detected in this area, five soil samples from each borehole will be collected from the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) one composite sample at each 2-foot interval to a depth of 10 feet below the base of the tanks or until the water table or bedrock is encountered. The water table at this location is estimated to be at 5 to 8 feet below ground surface. Therefore, it is estimated that samples will be collected from depths of 2, 4, 6 and 8 feet in each borehole.

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-16 (IHSSs 124.2, 124.3, 125)
HOLDING TANK, RFP TANKS 66 AND 67

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
downgradient alluvial monitoring wells. The location and number of these wells shall be proposed in the RFI/RI workplan to be submitted in accordance with Section I.B.9 of the SOW. These wells shall be sampled immediately upon completion and quarterly thereafter. Groundwater samples shall be analyzed for total nitrate, HSL volatiles, gross alpha, gross beta, total plutonium, total uranium, tritium, and HSL metals.		5. If groundwater is encountered during borehole drilling, a HydroPunch® will be used to collect groundwater samples according to OP GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

Notes:
HPGe = high purity germanium
HSL = hazardous substance list
NaI = sodium iodide
OPWL = Original Process Waste Lines
OU = Operable Unit

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-29
BUILDING 774 PROCESS WASTE TANK

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
1. Submit the report(s) documenting the radiometric survey conducted from 1975 to 1983. 2. Verify the location of these tanks. 3. Conduct a radiation survey using a G-M shielded pancake detector and sideshielded FIDLER of the areas affected by site 146. The survey shall be conducted using 10-foot grids and will cover all areas affected by site 146 including the road and ground surfaces affected by the overflow of these tanks. If concrete or asphalt surfacing exists over affected soils, the surface soils will be sampled before constructing the required boreholes. If "hotspots" are detected, the grid must be tightened to locate the source of the radiation. 4. Conduct a soil sampling survey of all areas affected by site 146 including the areas affected by tank overflow, using surface soil scrapings to a depth of 2 inches and soil cores composited to represent each 2 feet of soil. The boreholes will be drilled to a depth of 10 feet below the tank inverts or to below the bottom of the building, whichever is required to assess the contamination of the soils related to this site. The location of six boreholes will be proposed in the Work Plan after verifying the location of these tanks. For three of the six boreholes, the core samples will be composited to represent 2-foot intervals. These 2-foot composites will be analyzed for HSL volatiles and HSL semi-volatiles. For all six boreholes the soils will be	1. No boreholes are proposed for tanks that were located beneath production buildings.	1. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, a NaI radiation survey will be conducted. The survey will be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-15 and T-17 to delineate source. 2. No soil sampling survey will be conducted for stage 1 activities. Locations of removed Tanks T-15 and T-17 are beneath the south wing of Building 774.

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANK T-29
BUILDING 774 PROCESS WASTE TANK

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
composited to represent 6-foot intervals. The borehole composites and surface scrapes will be analyzed for total plutonium, total americium, beryllium, total chromium, tritium, total nitrate, uranium 233/234, uranium 235, uranium 238, gross alpha, gross beta, total sodium, total sulfate, and HSL metals.		

Notes:

HPGe = high purity germanium
HSL = hazardous substance list
NaI = sodium iodide
OU = Operable Unit

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANKS T-21, T-22, T-27
BUILDING 886 UNDERGROUND PROCESS WASTE PIT AND PORTABLE LIQUID DUMPSTER

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
No Required Action	1. Conduct a prework radiation survey of borehole locations according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 2. Conduct residue sampling of each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. One sample will be collected. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be taken from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 3. Boreholes will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. One borehole will be drilled on each accessible side of the tank. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling) collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade tanks unless base of tank is in bedrock for above-grade or on-grade tanks, mid-depth between the ground surface and the water table or alluvium/bedrock interface, whichever is encountered first; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first, and d) in bedrock at the bedrock/alluvium contact if groundwater is not encountered above the contact (i.e., where the vadose zone extends to the bedrock/alluvium contact).	1. Conduct a visual tank inspection. 2. Conduct an HPGe survey of the area to assess radioactive contamination. If radioactive anomalies are found, a NaI radiation survey will be conducted. The survey will be conducted using 4-foot grids and will cover the entire area of T-21, T-22, and T-27 to delineate source. 3. Conduct a prework radiation survey of all sample locations to assess radioactive contamination. Survey will be conducted using the NaI instrument, and in accordance with OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 4. One residue sample will be collected from each tank that has not been cleaned and painted since removal from process waste service, to help characterize OPWL wastes. In instances where no residue is present, one wipe sample will be collected from the interior surface of the tank. Wipe samples will be collected and tested according to OP FO.16, Field Radiological Measurements. 5. One water sample will be collected from the concrete vault if water is present. 6. Four boreholes will be drilled; one on each side of the tanks. The borehole will be drilled and sampled according to OP GT.02, Drilling and Sampling Using Hollow-stem Auger Techniques, using the continuous core method. In all cases, boreholes will be drilled as close as possible to the tank structure. One discrete soil sample will be collected at each of the following locations: a) ground surface (before drilling), collected according to OP GT.08, Surface Soil Sampling; b) 1 to 3 feet below the base of below-grade

APPENDIX A
INVESTIGATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIONS
TANKS T-21, T-22, T-27
BUILDING 886 UNDERGROUND PROCESS WASTE PIT AND PORTABLE LIQUID DUMPSTER

INTER-AGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 WORK PLAN REQUIRED ACTION	OU9 PROPOSED ACTION FOR STAGE I
		tanks. If the base of the tank is in bedrock or if the water table is not encountered and the distance from the base of the tank to the alluvium/bedrock contact is less than 5 feet, this sample will be omitted; c) directly above the water table or bedrock/alluvium contact, whichever is encountered first; and d) 1 foot below the bedrock/alluvium contact or at refusal if bedrock is encountered before the water table. 7. If groundwater is encountered during borehole drilling, a HydroPunch® will be used to collect groundwater samples according to OP GW.06, Groundwater Sampling.

Notes:
HPGe = high purity germanium
NaI = sodium iodide
OP = EMD Operating Procedure
OPWL = Original Process Waste Lines
OU = Operable Unit

APPENDIX B

DETAILED ENGINEERING DRAWINGS OF TANKS FOR RESIDUE SAMPLING

TANK ACCESS FOR RESIDUAL, PRODUCT, AND WATER SAMPLING

T-1 NA (Removed)

T-2 Tank 2 consists of a 3,000-gallon underground concrete tank and three valve vaults. The 3,000-gallon underground tank is abandoned, and no samples will be collected from it. The three valve vaults will have water samples collected from them, if water is present. Access into the valve vaults is through manways.

T-3 Tank 3 consists of one 3,200-gallon aboveground steel tank and one 3,000-gallon underground concrete tank. One residue or product sample will be collected from the aboveground steel tank. The sample point will be from pipe entrance into tank on the top side of the tank or by dismantling the piping on the south side of the tank, depending on whether product is in tank. No sample will be collected from the underground concrete tank.

T-7 Tank 7 consists of two 2,000-gallon steel tanks and a sump located in an underground vault. These tanks and sump are presently being deactivated. No residual sampling will be performed.

T-9, T10 Tanks 9 and 10 are located beneath Building 730. Tank 9 consists of two 22,550-gallon underground concrete tanks. These tanks have been taken out of service, cleaned and painted, and converted to plenum deluge tanks. These tanks will not be sampled for residue. Tank T-10 consists of two 4,500-gallon underground concrete tanks. These tanks have been abandoned but not cleaned and painted. Residue or product samples will be collected from each of the T-10 tanks. Access points for sampling will be the pump piping that can be dismantled for sampling.

T14, T16	Tank T-14 consists of one 30,000-gallon underground concrete tank. One residue or product sample will be collected from this tank. Sample access point will be the manway. T-16 consists of two 14,000-gallon underground concrete tanks. One residue or product sample will be collected from each tank. According to Plant personnel, the manways to the tanks were sealed until decommissioning and decontamination activities. If tanks cannot be accessed by the manways, the tank piping system can be dismantled for sampling. The piping system is located in the piping tunnel adjacent to the tanks.
T-15, T-17	N/A (Removed)
T-21, T-22, T-27	Tanks 21 and 22 are located in Building 828. Tank 21 is a 250-gallon concrete floor sump, and T-22 consists of two 250-gallon steel tanks located in a concrete vault. If water is present in the tank vaults, water samples will be collected from each. Residue or product samples will be collected from each tank and the floor sump. Sample access points for the tanks will be the piping matrix. Piping will be T-22 dismantled for sampling. Sample point for the sump is the concrete surface. The two 250-gallon tanks are located in different concrete vaults. One tank can be accessed through Building 828. The other tank can only be accessed by lifting off the concrete covers. To avoid breaking the seal of the concrete lid, the sample point for this tank will be the piping located on the northeast corner of the tank vault.
T-27	N/A (Removed)
T-29	Tank T-29 is a 200,000-gallon on-grade steel tank. One water sample will be collected from the valve vault north of Tank T-29 if water is present. Two residual samples will be collected from T-29: one sample from the overflow pipe on the east side and one sample from the manway on the west side.

APPENDIX C

TANK SOIL SAMPLING LOCATIONS
(FROM OU9 WORK PLAN)

APPENDIX D

ANALYTICAL DATA FOR TANK T-27

ANALYTICAL REPORT

ROCKWELL INTERNATIONAL
ROCKY FLATS PLANT
P.O. BOX 464
GOLDEN, COLORADO 80402

GENERAL LABORATORY
BUILDING 881

DISTRIBUTION:

R. W. Hawes, Env. Mgmt. 250
R. E. Rothe, Crit. Mass. 886
W. I. Yamada, Pu Rec. Proc. 130

File

LAB NUMBER: E89-1730

DATE: 10-9-89
ACCOUNT NO: 986122-A3

APPROVED: George K. Campbell
G. K. Campbell

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sample Description: Soil Samples (886 tank leak) #1, #2, #3. Analysis Required: Uranium isotopics, nitrate (colorimetric) and pH

ANALYSIS RESULTS

Soil Samples Location

Refer to the attached diagram for the specific location where soil samples were taken.

Uranium Isotopics

An aliquot of each soil sample was weighed as received, weighed after drying in an oven at approximately 100 degrees centigrade to determine the percent moisture content and weighed again after drying in a muffle furnace at approximately 600 degrees centigrade to determine moisture and volatiles content. Each soil was then prepared for uranium isotopic analysis according to the laboratory's procedure and analyzed by alpha spectrometry. The following results are given as activity in pCi per gram of dried and muffled sample weight and are isotopically consistent with natural occurring uranium, where the U235 alpha activity is approximately 2 percent of the U238 and U234 sum.

pCi/gram dried

	U238	U235	U234
Soil #1	0.88 ± 0.10	0.04 ± 0.01	1.2 ± 0.1
Soil #2	0.87 ± 0.10	0.03 ± 0.01	0.80 ± 0.10
Soil #3	0.97 ± 0.11	0.04 ± 0.01	1.0 ± 0.1

pCi/gram muffled

	U238	U235	U234
Soil #1	0.89 ± 0.10	0.04 ± 0.01	1.2 ± 0.1
Soil #2	0.88 ± 0.10	0.03 ± 0.01	0.81 ± 0.10
Soil #3	0.98 ± 0.12	0.04 ± 0.01	1.0 ± 0.1

ANALYTICAL REPORT E89-1730 Date: 10-9-89

	% moisture loss after drying at 100° C	% moisture + volatiles loss after muffling at 600° C
Soil #1	1.53	2.62
Soil #2	1.50	2.42
Soil #3	3.87	5.12

The quality assurance data associated with the isotopic analyses were acceptable and are on file in the General Laboratory.

The laboratory has a National Institute of Science and Technology (formerly National Bureau of Standards) Rocky Flats Soil Standard Reference Material (SRM) 4353 which was collected at Rocky Flats and certified for U238 and U234. However, it is not known where at the Rocky Flats Plant the samples for the reference material were taken, or if the SRM is representative. Certified values are as follows:

Activity Concentration (air-dried and pulverized RF soil)

	Bq/g	Pci/g
U238	0.0389	1.05
U234	0.0391	1.06

Using the assumption that for natural uranium, the U235 alpha activity is 2 percent of the U238 and U234 sum, the U235 activity for SRM 4353 Rocky Flats soil can be estimated as 0.04 pCi/g. Comparing these values with the three soil samples listed above, it appears that the soils are isotopically similar for uranium to the SRM 4353 RF soil. Again, it is not known if these activity levels are typical for the Rocky Flats area and surrounding areas. Background soil isotopic information is available on plantsite, possibly from S.A. Anderson of Waste Compliance, G.L. Potter in H.S.&E. or from the Environmental Restoration group on plantsite.

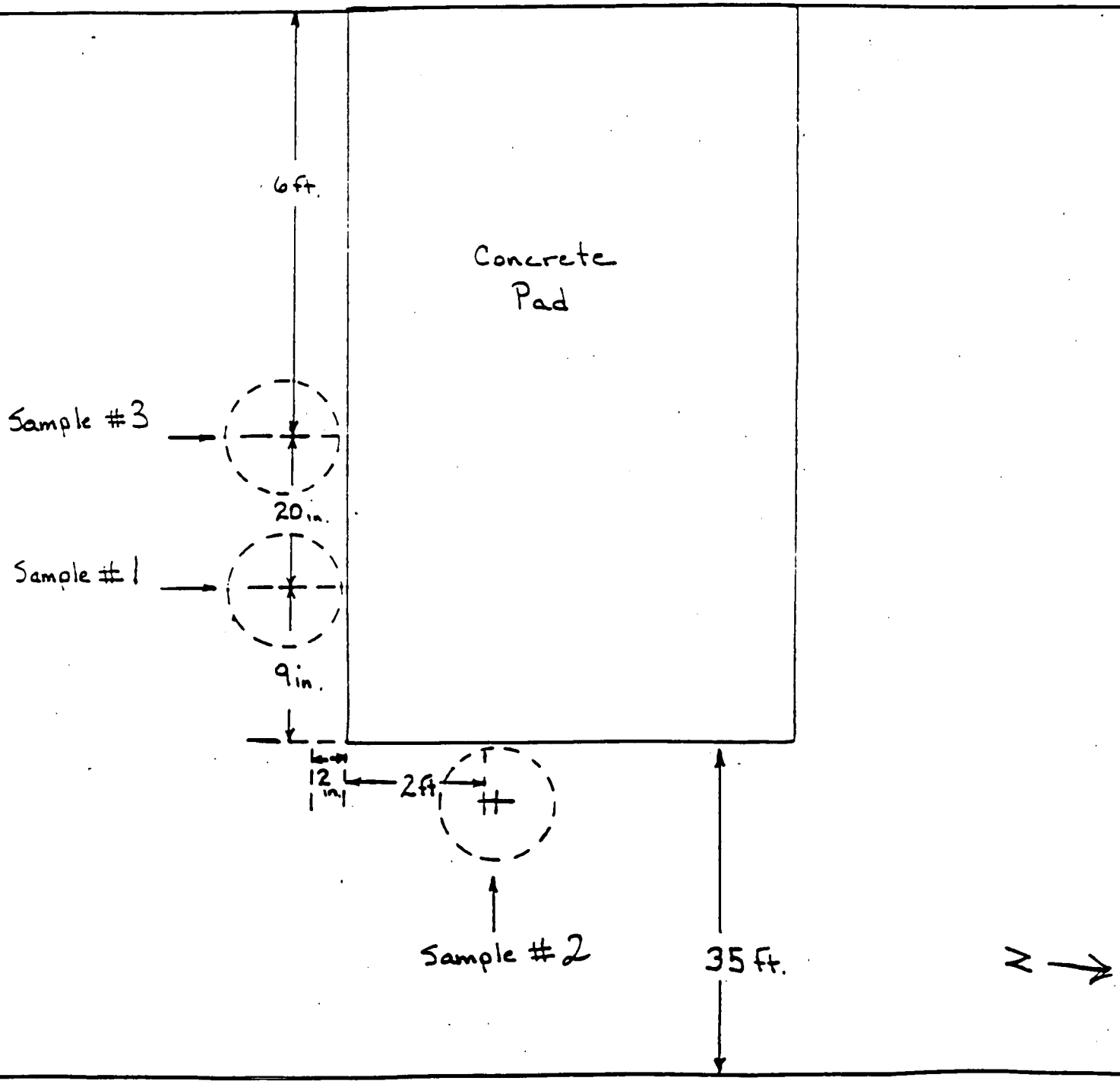
Nitrate (colorimetric) and pH

	Nitrate (mg/kg)	pH
Soil #1	10	6.6
Soil #2	8	6.9
Soil #3	8	7.2

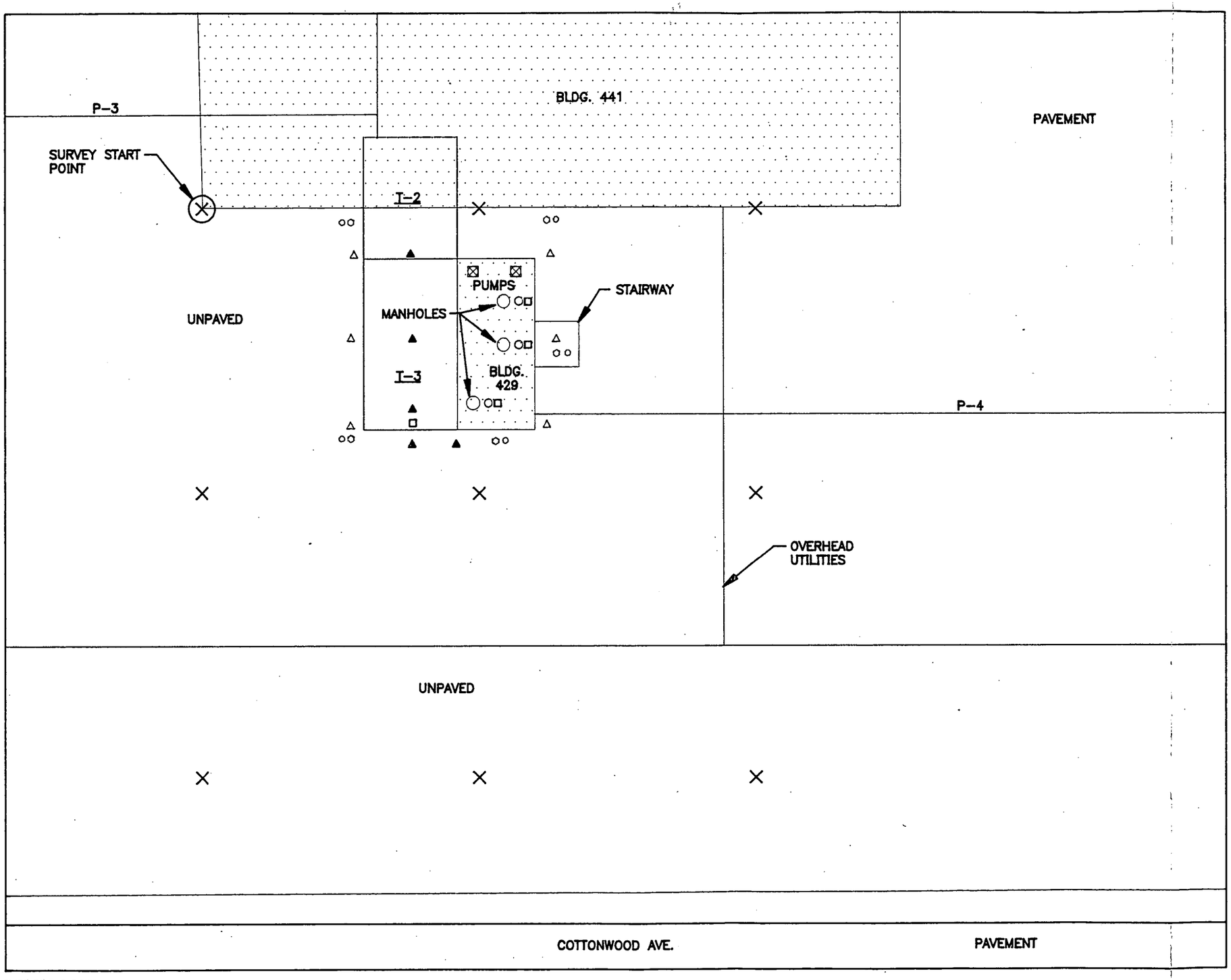
E89-1730
9-27-89

888
Guard
Post

Side walk



886 Bldg.



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U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant

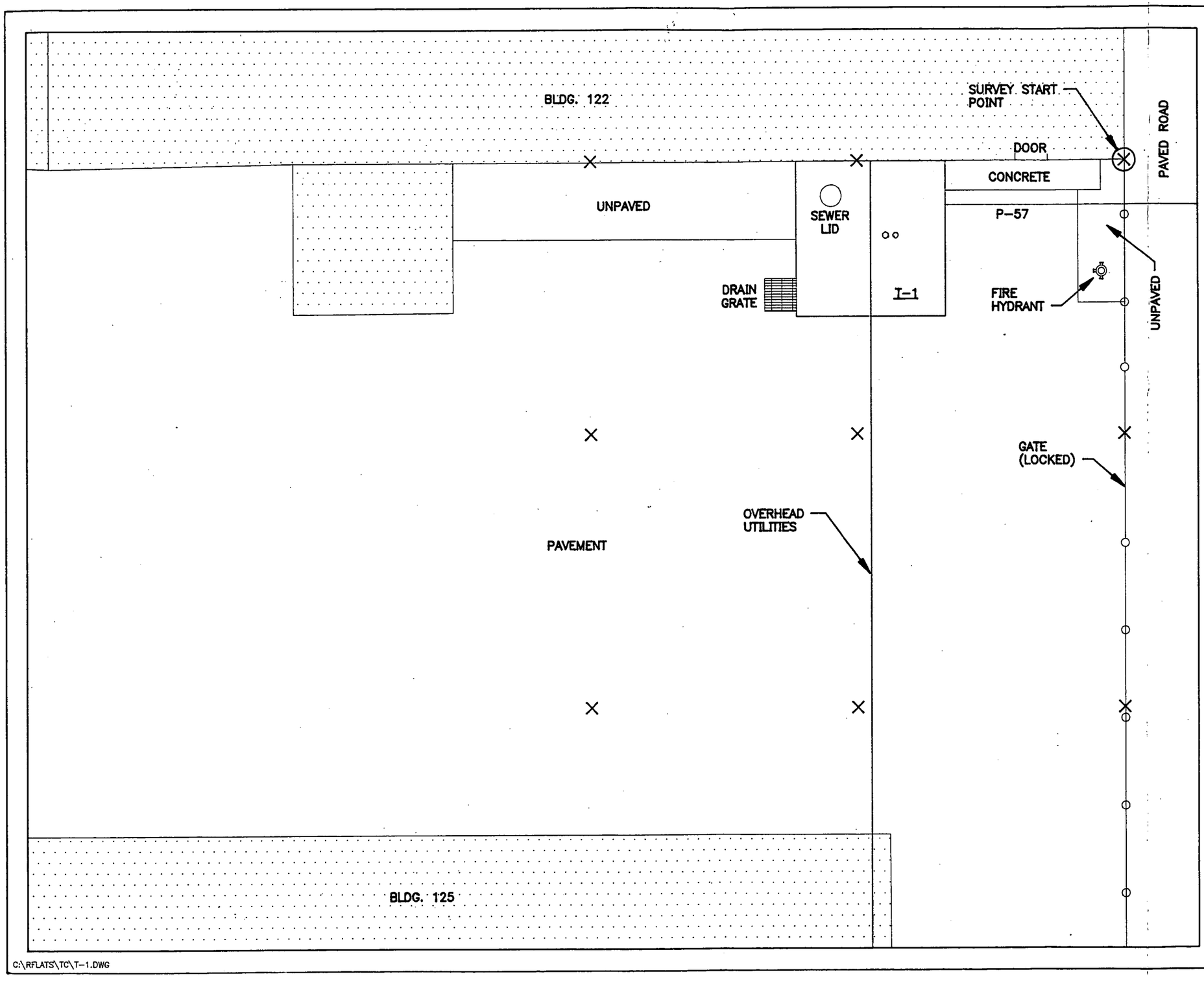
- Buildings
- Tanks
- Overhead Utilities
- Process Waste Lines

ACTIVITY	NUMBER
Borehole	5
Surface Soil (RFP)	6
Surface Soil (Grab)	5
Residual	4
Water	3
Hydropunch	5
HPGe	9

FIGURE 3-2
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FOR T-2 AND T-3
Operable Unit 9
Original Process Waste Lines

EG&G ROCKY FLATS
Rocky Flats Plant
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

SCALE: 1"=9'-0"



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U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant

- Buildings
- Tanks
- Overhead Utilities
- Process Waste Lines

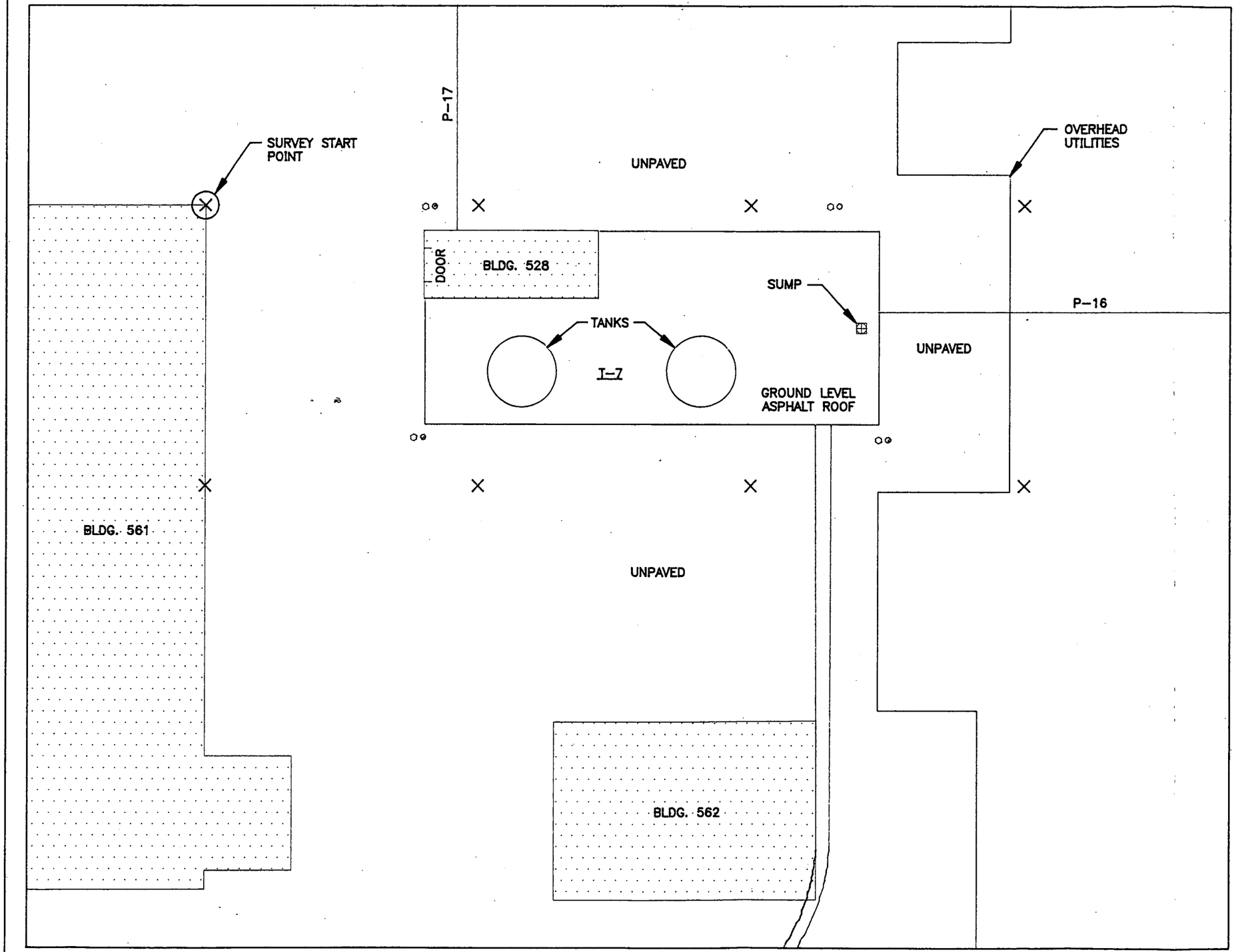
ACTIVITY	NUMBER
Borehole	1
Hydropunch	1
HPGe	9

-N-

FIGURE 3-1
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FOR T-1
Operable Unit 9
Original Process Waste Lines

EG&G ROCKY FLATS
Rocky Flats Plant
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

SCALE: 1"=9'-0"



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U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant

- Buildings
- Tanks
- Overhead Utilities
- Process Waste Lines

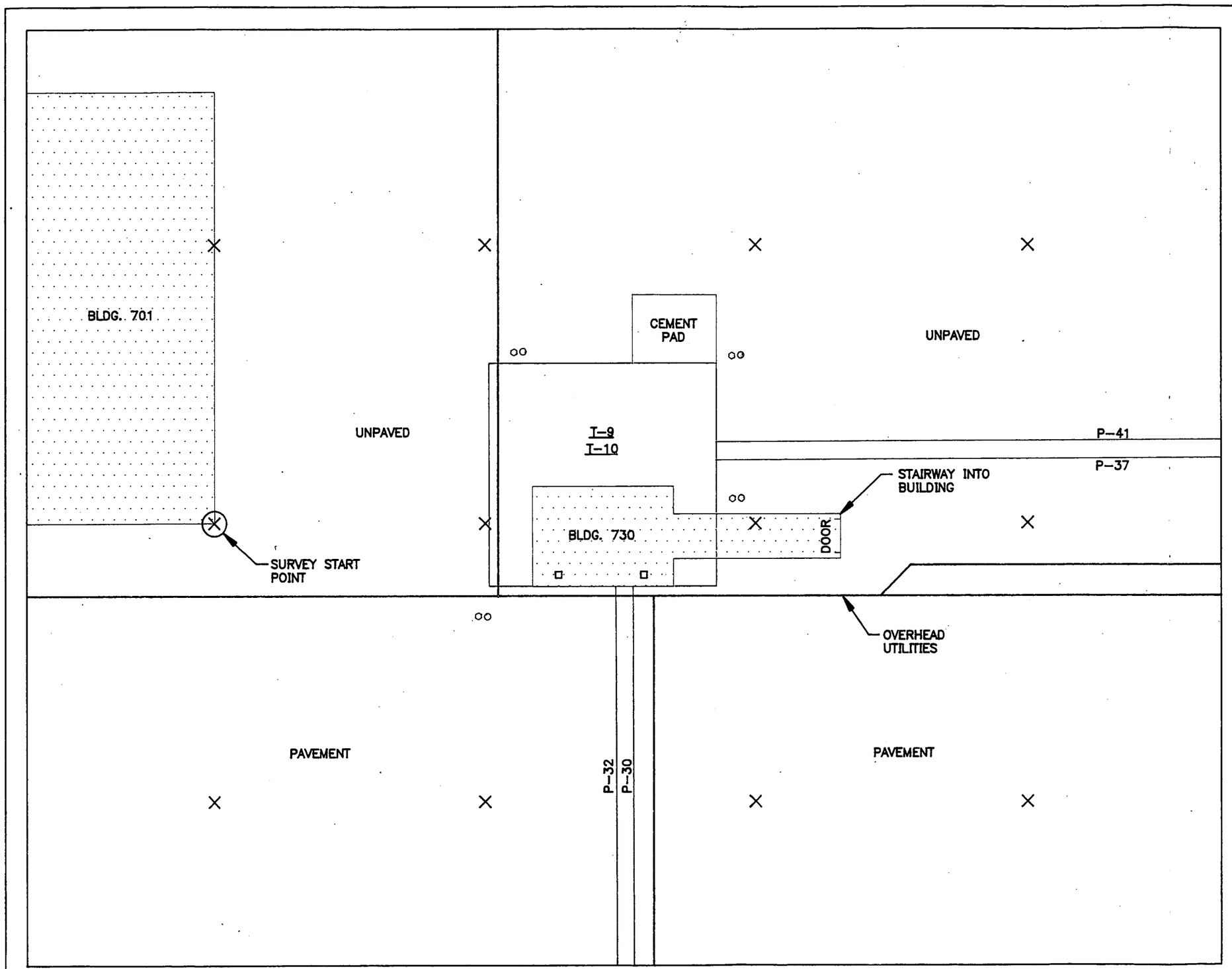
ACTIVITY	NUMBER
Borehole	4
Hydropunch	4
HPGe	8

-N-

FIGURE 3-3
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FOR T-7
Operable Unit 9
Original Process Waste Lines

EG&G ROCKY FLATS
Rocky Flats Plant
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

SCALE: 1"=9'-0"



U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant

- Buildings
- Tanks
- Overhead Utilities
- Process Waste Lines

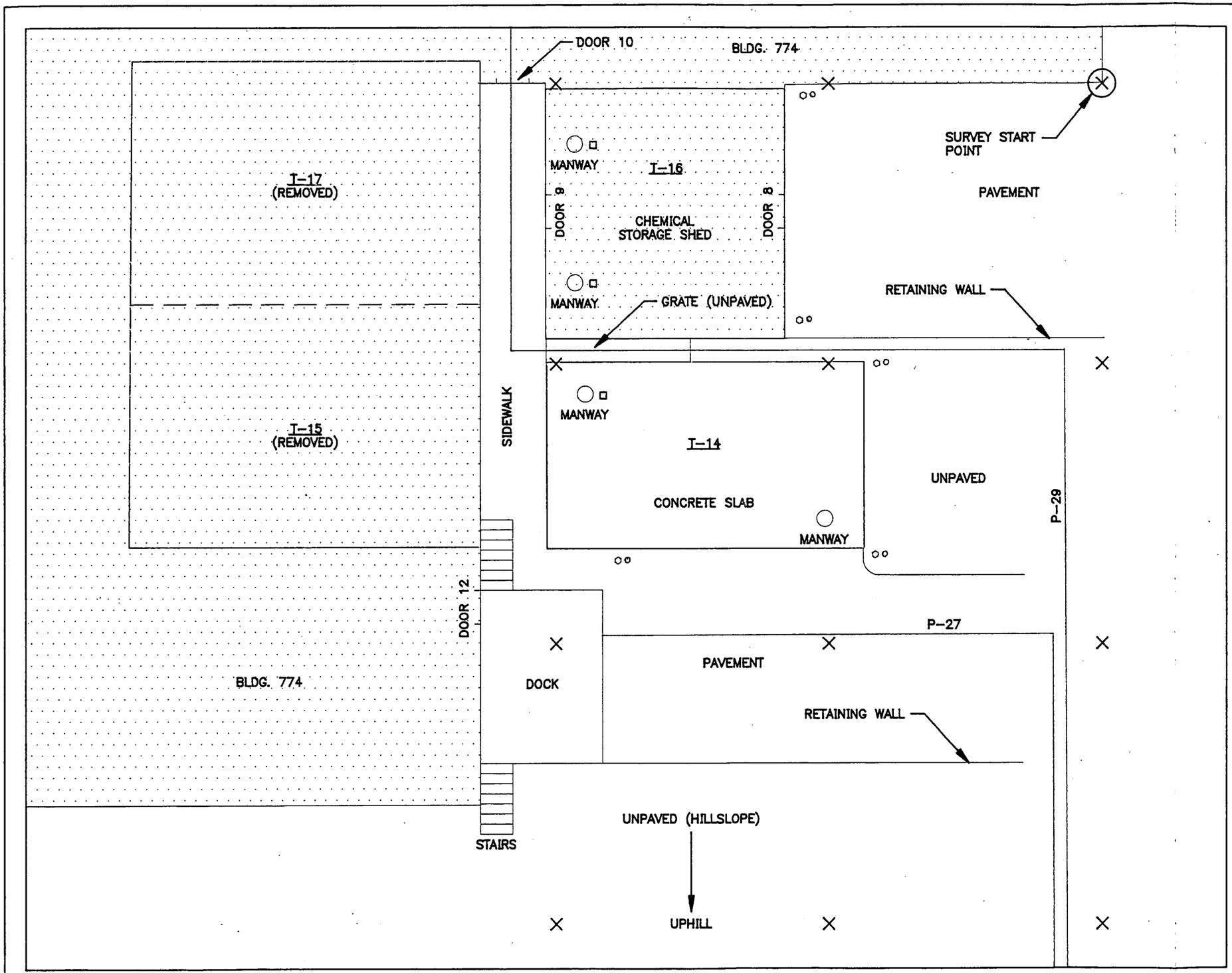
ACTIVITY	NUMBER
Borehole	4
Residual	2
Hydropunch	4
HPGe	12

-N-

FIGURE 3-4
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FOR T-9 AND T-10
Operable Unit 9
Original Process Waste Lines

EG&G ROCKY FLATS
Rocky Flats Plant
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

SCALE: 1"=9'-0"



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U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant

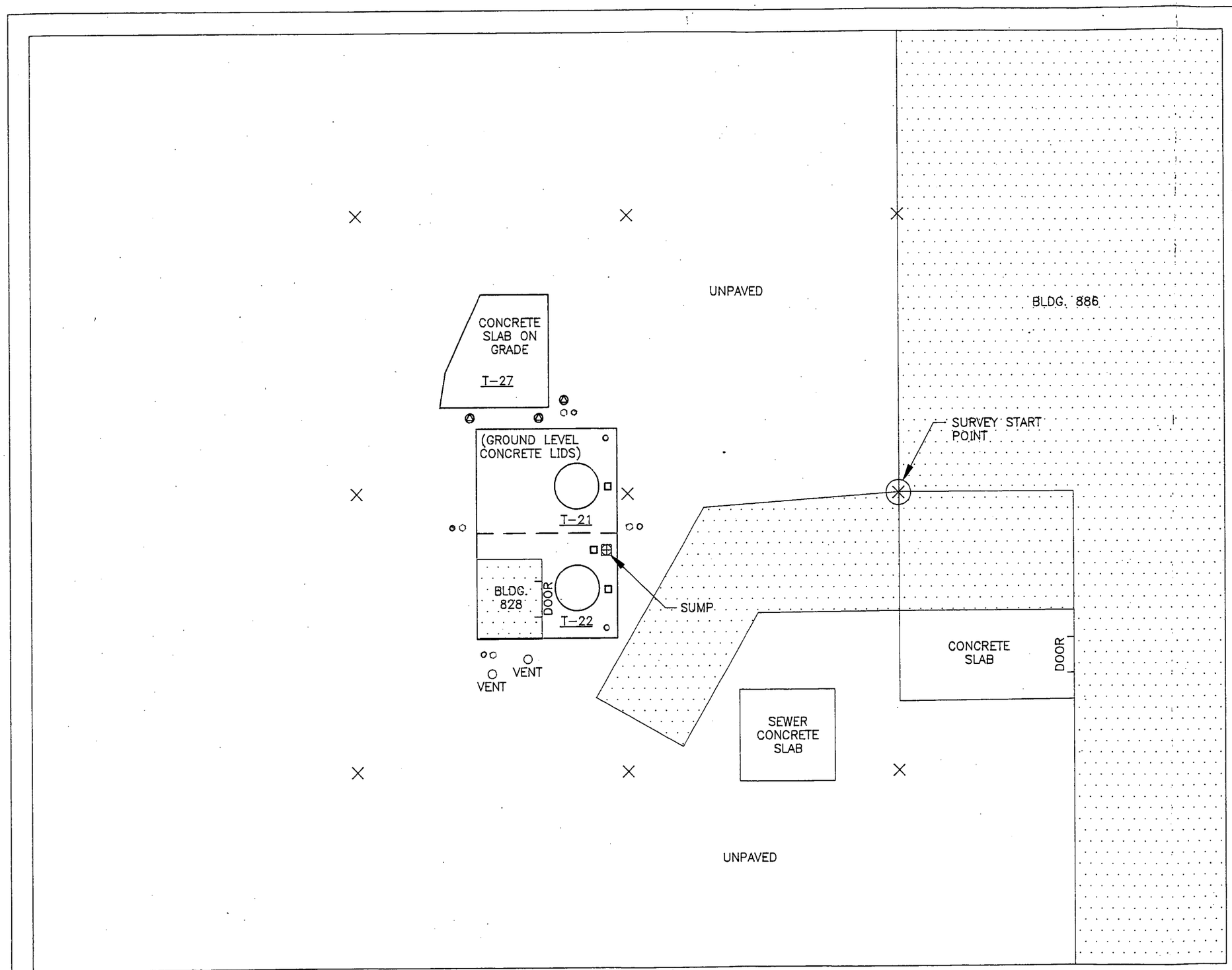
- Buildings
- Tanks
- Overhead Utilities
- Process Waste Lines

ACTIVITY	NUMBER
Borehole	5
Residual	3
Hydropunch	5
HPGe	12

FIGURE 3-5
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FOR T-14, T-15,
T-16 AND T-17
Operable Unit 9
Original Process Waste Lines

EG&G ROCKY FLATS
Rocky Flats Plant
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

SCALE: 1"=9'-0"



U.S. Department of Energy

Rocky Flats Plant

- Buildings
- Tanks
- Overhead Utilities
- Process Waste Lines

ACTIVITY	NUMBER
Borehole	4
Surface Soil	3
Residual	3
Water	2
Hydropunch	4
HPGe	9

-N-

FIGURE 3-6
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FOR T-21, T-22 & T-27
Operable Unit 9
Original Process Waste Lines

EG&G ROCKY FLATS

Rocky Flats Plant
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

SCALE: 1"=9'-0"

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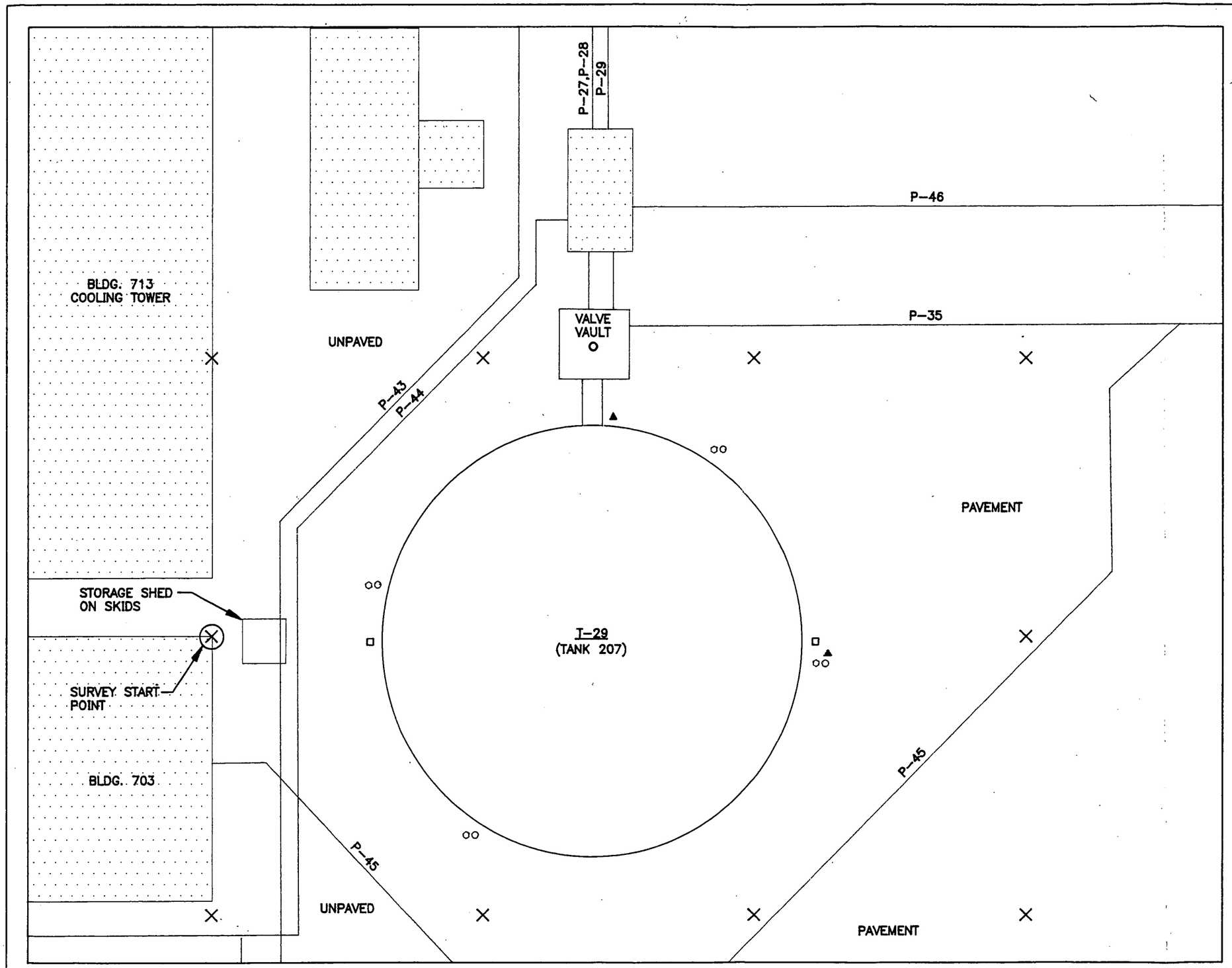

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U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant

- Buildings
- Tanks
- Overhead Utilities
- Process Waste Lines

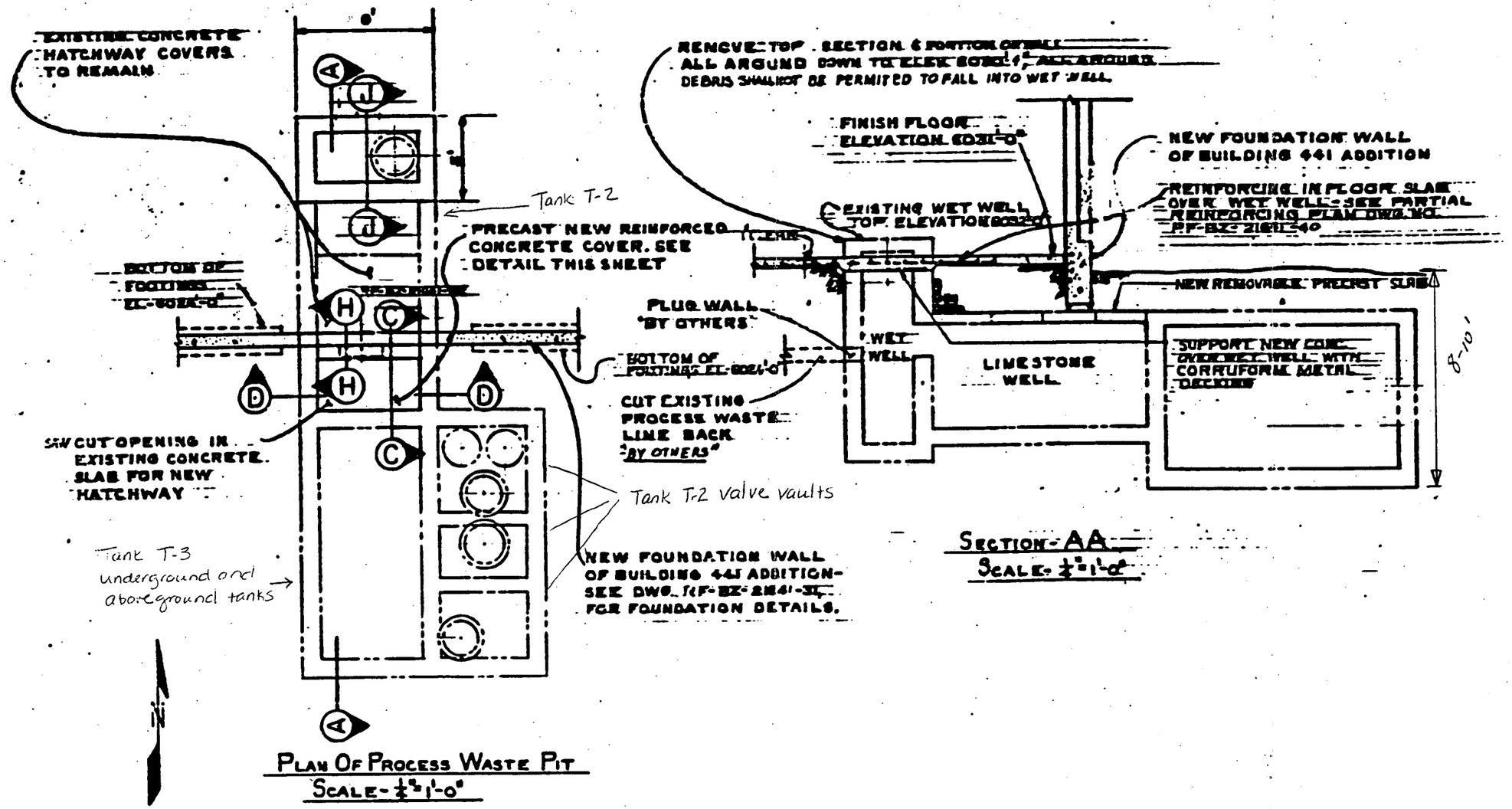
ACTIVITY	NUMBER
Borehole	4
Surface Soil (Grab)	2
Residual	2
Water	1
Hydropunch	4
HPGe	12

-N-

FIGURE 3-7
SAMPLE LOCATIONS
FOR T-29
Operable Unit 9
Original Process Waste Lines

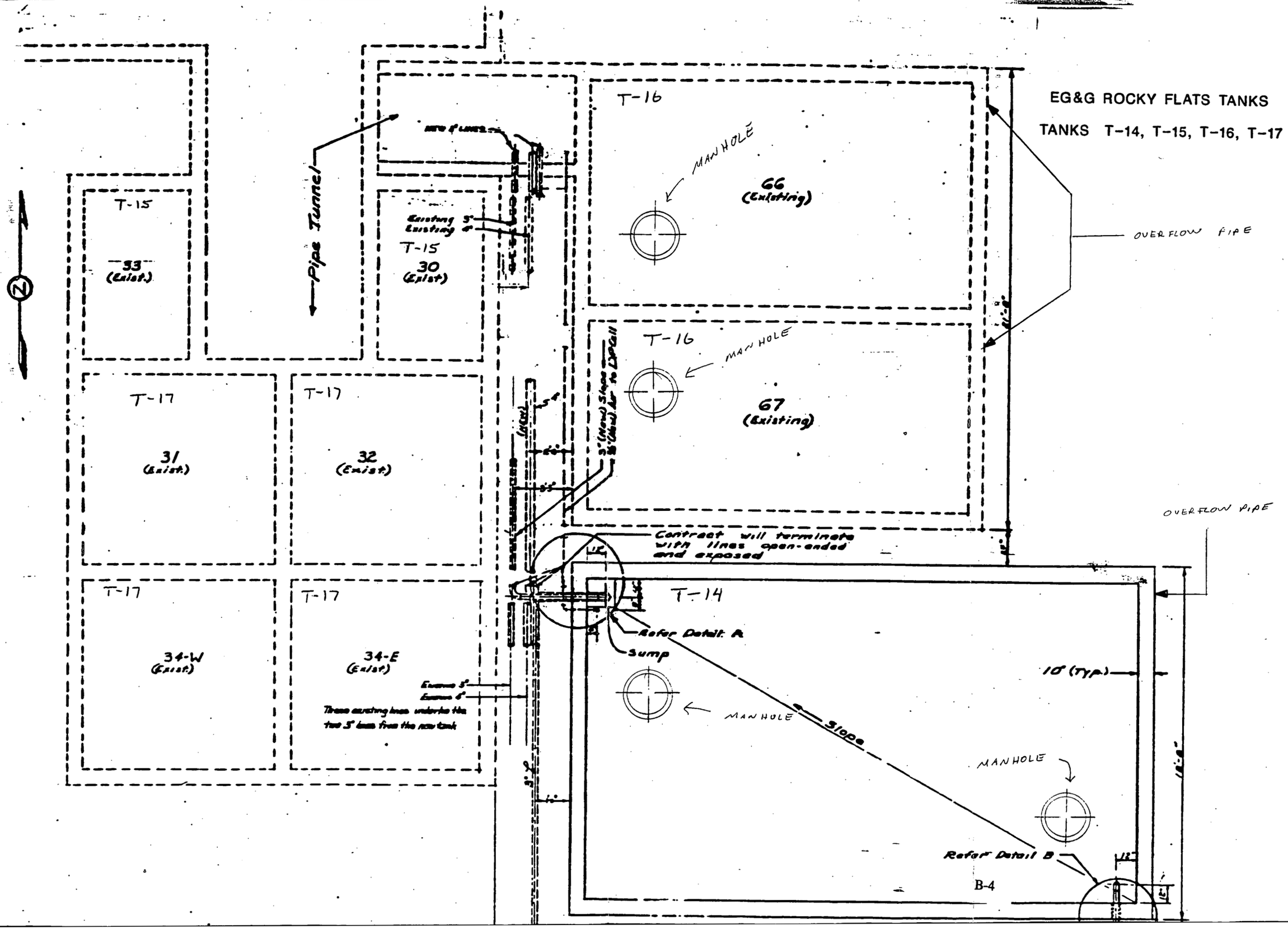
EG&G ROCKY FLATS
Rocky Flats Plant
P.O. Box 464
Golden, Colorado 80402-0464

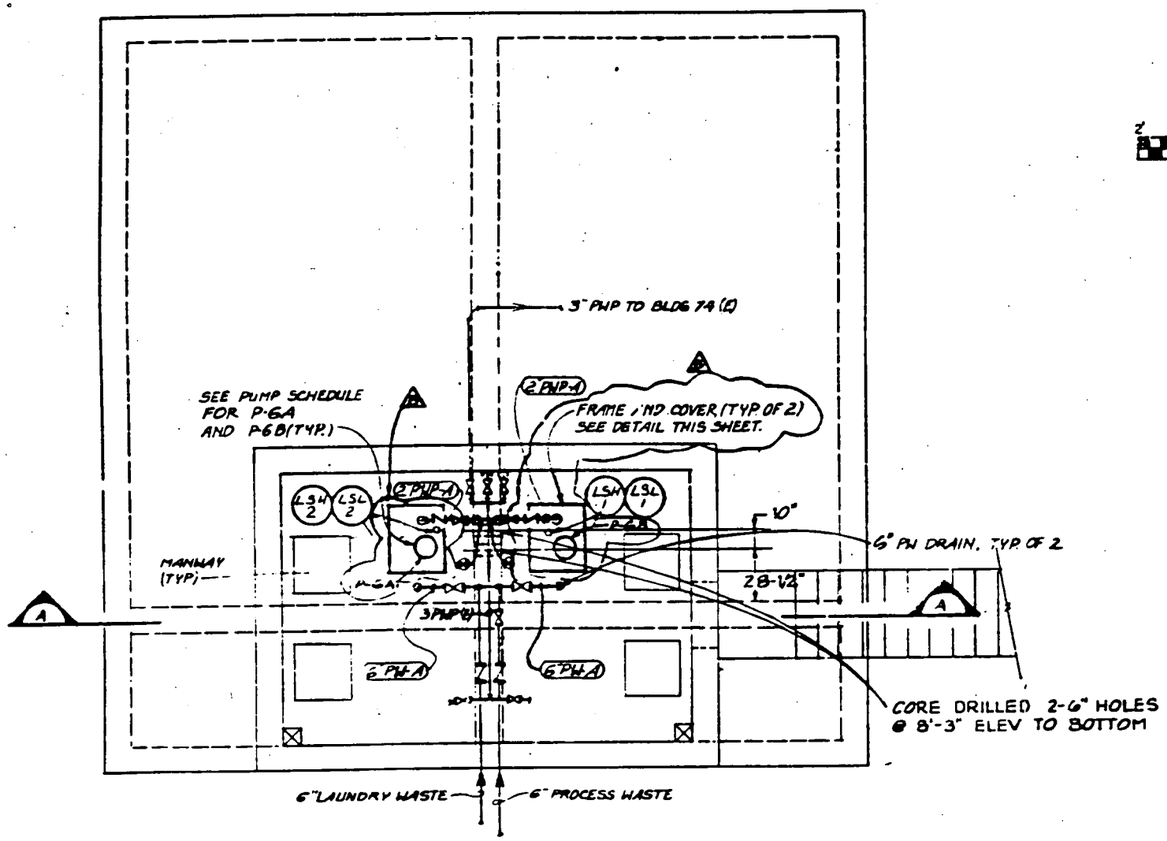
SCALE: 1"=9'-0"



EG&G ROCKY FLATS TANKS

TANKS T-2 AND T-3


EG&G ROCKY FLATS TANKS
TANKS T-14, T-15, T-16, T-17
T-16
MAN HOLE
66
(Existing)
OVER FLOW PIPE
T-15
33
(Exist.)
Pipe Tunnel
Existing 3"
Existing 4"
T-15
30
(Exist)
T-16
MAN HOLE
67
(Existing)
T-17
31
(Exist.)
T-17
32
(Exist)
Contract will terminate with lines open-ended and exposed
OVERFLOW PIPE
T-14
Refer Detail A
Sump
MAN HOLE
Slope
10' (Typ.)
MAN HOLE
Refer Detail B
T-17
34-W
(Exist)
T-17
34-E
(Exist)
Existing 3"
Existing 4"
These existing lines underlie the two 3" lines from the new tank



2' 0 4'

PROCESS WASTE PIT - RENOVATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

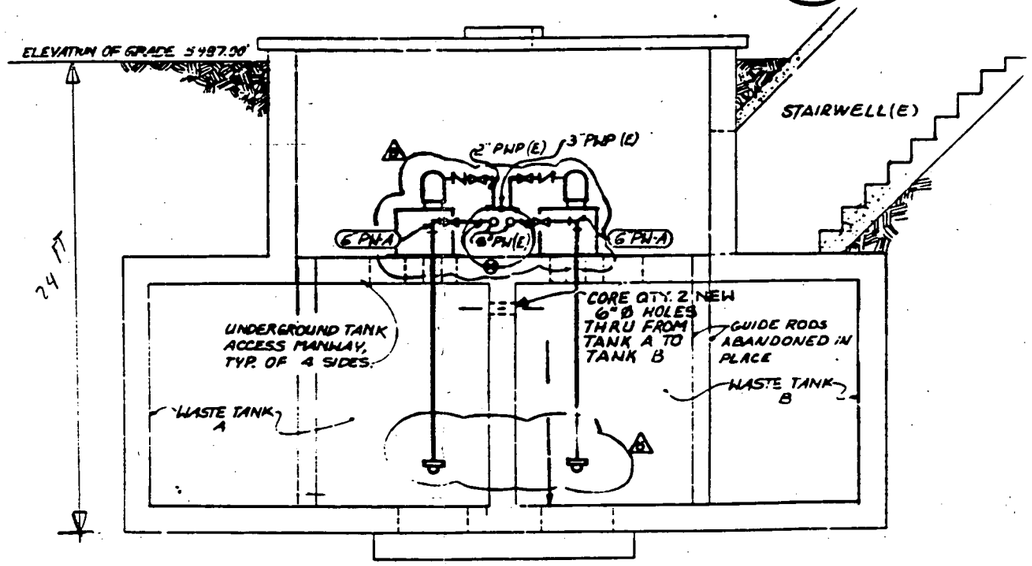
N

2' 0 4'

PROCESS WASTE PIT - RENOVATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

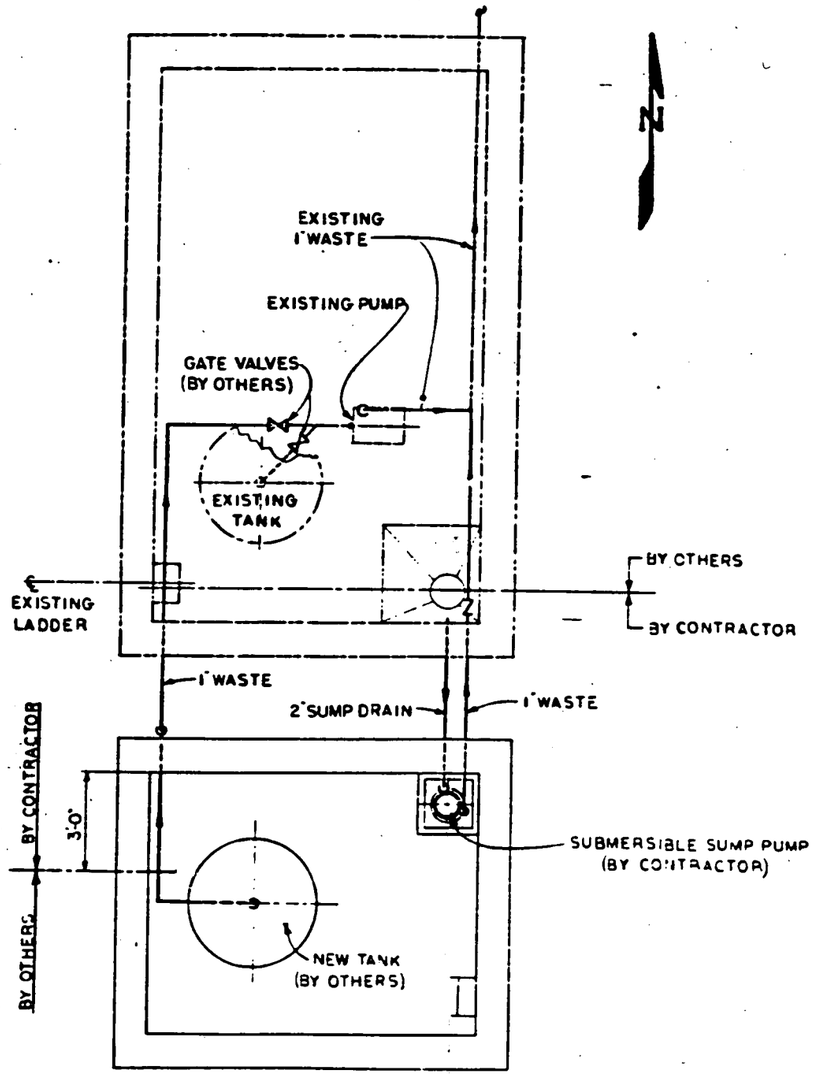
N



SECTION A-A

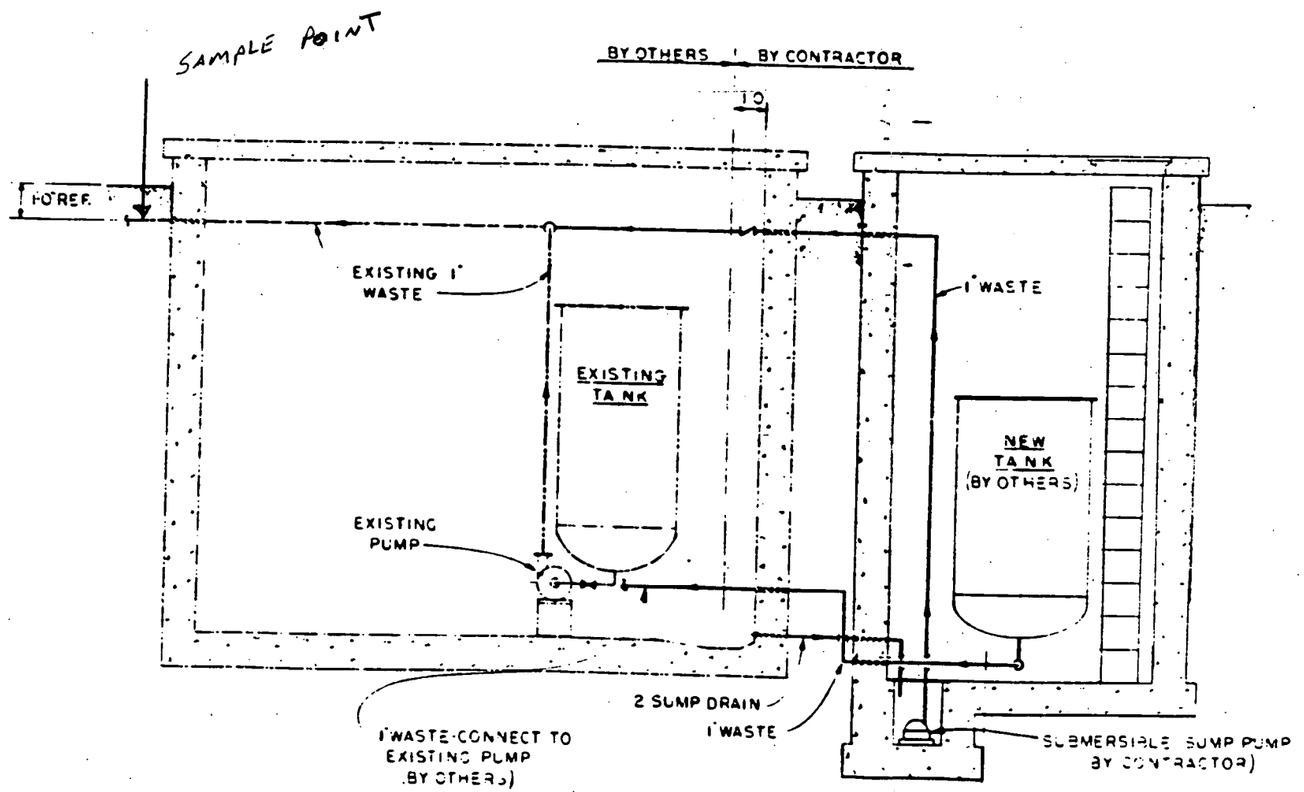
EG&G ROCKY FLATS TANKS

TANKS T-9 AND T-10



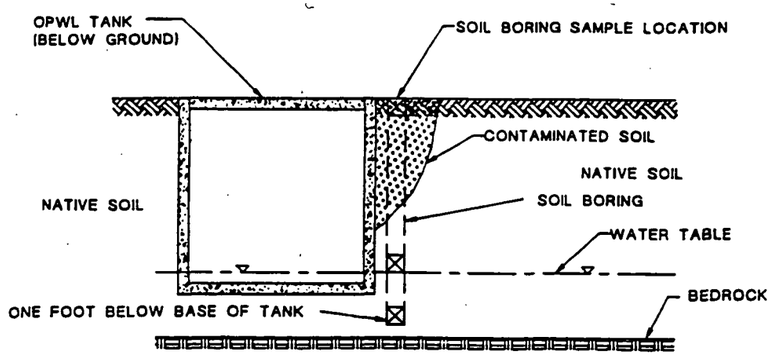
PLAN

SCALE 3/8"=1'-0"

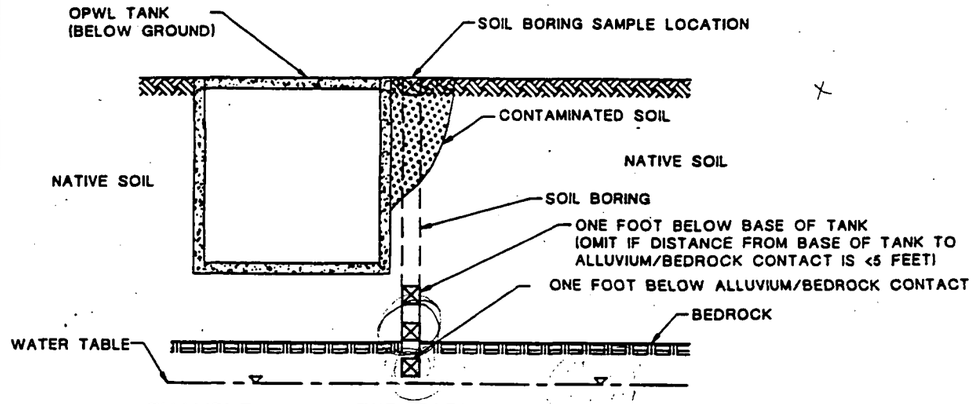


EG&G ROCKY FLATS TANKS

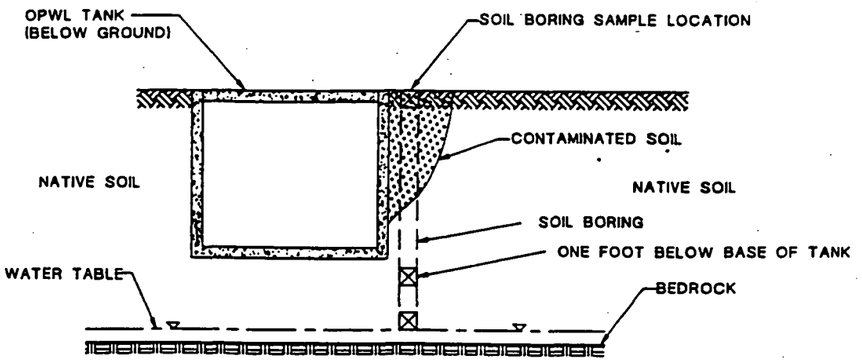
TANKS T-21 AND T-22



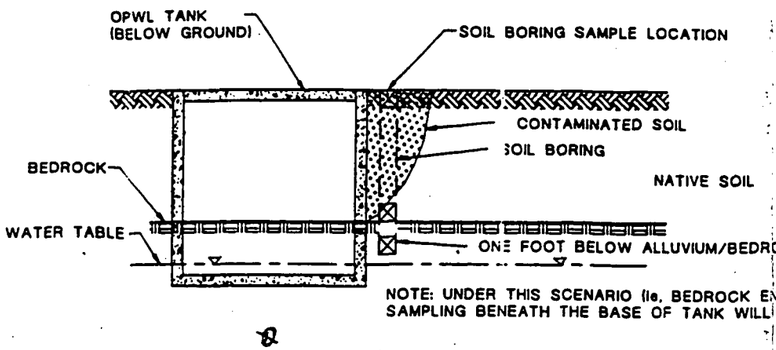
EXAMPLE 1 - WATER TABLE ABOVE BASE OF TANK



EXAMPLE 2 - WATER TABLE WITHIN BEDROCK

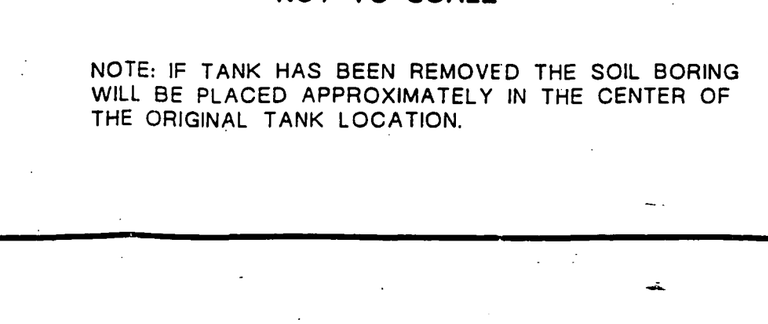


EXAMPLE 3 - WATER TABLE ABOVE BEDROCK,
BUT BELOW BASE OF TANK



NOTE: UNDER THIS SCENARIO (ie, BEDROCK ENCOUNTERED ABOVE BASE OF TANK) SAMPLING BENEATH THE BASE OF TANK WILL BE OMITTED.

EXAMPLE 4 - WATER TABLE WITHIN BEDROCK AND
TANK "KEYED" INTO BEDROCK



EXAMPLE 5 - WATER TABLE ABOVE BEDROCK AND
ABOVE GROUND OPWL TANK

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: IF TANK HAS BEEN REMOVED THE SOIL BORING WILL BE PLACED APPROXIMATELY IN THE CENTER OF THE ORIGINAL TANK LOCATION.

PREPARED FOR:
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Rocky Flats Plant
Golden, Colorado

FIGURE 7-6

TITLE:
TANK SOIL SAMPLING
LOCATIONS

PROJ. NO.	304908	DWG. NO.	4908-B131
DESIGN BY	C. Carney	CHECKED	CJR
DRAWN BY	KRONER	APPROVED	CJR
DATE	2-18-92	SCALE	NOT TO SCALE

4908B131 CJ/10/92 1:27pm AWK

U.S. Department of Energy
Rocky Flats Plant

ORIGINAL PROCESS WASTE LINES MAP

- Buildings
- Tanks of Immediate Interest
- Remaining Tanks
- OU 9 IHSS
- IOU Overlap
- Paved roads
- Dirt roads
- Original Process Waste Lines

FIGURE 1-1

Mapscale = 1 : 2400
1 inch = 200 feet

200 0 400 800ft

State Plane Coordinate Projection
Zone 3476

Prepared by:
EG&G ROCKY FLATS

Rocky Flats Plant
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Date: November 24, 1993